密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE DEMAND FOR TREATY REVISION

ACCORDING to a press dispatch from Peking published in the various newspapers last week the teachers of eight government schools in Peking have formed an organization for the purpose of agitating for the "abolition of all unequal and oppressive treaties signed between China and other nations." The announcement states that this organization will "join with other institutions and organizations in asking the government and the people of those countries maintaining an 'imperialistic' policy to cancel absolutely the unequal treaties concluded in the past with China." The three opening paragraphs of the statement issued by the teachers in the government schools reads as follows:

> "With her massive territory, her abundant products, her diligent and industrious people and her history of ancient civilization, China can still make her way in the world of today with its civilization of materialism. Unfortunately, however, internal disorders have led to invasions by other powers and various kinds of administrative affairs are supervised by foreigners and practically every movement of the people is watched by them. Thus the finances of the country get worse and the people become weak. They are oppressed by the powers as if they were their servants.
>
> "The people under such a condition, however, are striving for something better and in recent weeks equal agreements have been concluded with two friendly countries, Russia and Germany. This very conclusion displeased those countries of an imperialistic turn of mind toward weaker nations, and they tried every artifice to prevent the equal treaties from being made.
>
> "We think that all former treaties should he cancelled and replaced with new ones giving equal treatment, thus allowing the people of China a chance to become an independent race in the world, enjoying an equal status with the white race.

FOLLOWING this declaration which received extensive publication in the Chinese press, there naturally followed considerable editorial comment on this subject both in Peking and in Shanghai. That the recent conclusion of so-called "equal" treaties between China and Russia on the one hand and China and Germany on the other hand with the prospect of further "equal" treaties to be concluded between China and Austria and Hungary, respectively, has been the real inspiration for this agitation against the "unequal and oppressive" treaties still standing between China and a majority of the Powers, is obvious from a perusal of the editorial comment from the papers. Some of the newspapers have gone to the extent of classifying the Powers from the standpoint of "equal" and "unequal" treaties which provides an interesting sidelight on the changes which have taken place in the relations of the East and West in the last ten years. Ten years ago Germany and Russia typified all that was bad in the old imperialism and both countries were

looked upon with genuine respect behind which was the element of wholesome fear on the part of China. Now due to the fortunes of war both Germany and Russia have been reduced to a state of impotency from the standpoint of financial and military imperialism and both return to China on a different level, or as the student patriots call it a standpoint of "equality." The *Ching Pao*, a Peking paper, is thus quoted in the *Far Eastern Times*:

"The Sino-German Agreement was concluded on the basis of equality. As equality will deal a blow to the so-called acquired rights of the imperialistic Powers in this country some of them have protested, or reserved their right to protest, against certain points in the said Agreement. Such a thing cannot be tolerated by the Chinese people who are now starting a movement for the abrogation of unequal treaties and agreements between China and the Powers.

"This Agreement based on equality must be upheld by the Chinese. The paper also expresses the hope that the Sino-Russian Conference will be opened at an early date and a Sino-Russian Treaty on the basis of equality be concluded. The Chinese people, who are always just in their likes and dislikes, will regard the various Powers as friends or as enemies according to the nature of their treaty relations, whether equal or unequal, with this country. China, Germany and Russia, the world's three new Republics, should be most friendly with one another. Their co-operation will contribute much to the world. Let the peoples of the three countries spare no effort to attain this end."

IN view of the fact that there have been protests on the part of the Powers against certain phases of both the Russian and German treaties the same paper quoted above, the *Ching Pao*, says that "giving warnings to China today only represents the thoughts of 1901," and continues thusly:

If the foreign Powers believe that warnings and increase of troops will be able to suppress a Chinese national movement, they are supposing, wrongly, that the Chinese people of today were the Boxers of 1901. How absurd and stupid they are! May we point out to them that our movement today is by no means anti-foreign or riotous in nature? If the diplomats of the foreign Powers are keen-eyed enough to see into the heart of things, they will at once modify their China policy and correct their past mistakes by cancelling all unequal treaties forced on China. If they abandon their aggressive policy, the Chinese people are ever ready to treat them with sincerity and co-operate with them. If, on the other hand, they warn us and send more troops to this country, we should welcome such action, because it would stimulate the whole nation to join the movement. Let the Powers stop dreaming and remember the spirit of 1901 no longer exists in 1924; otherwise, it needs no prophet to tell who will be the loser in the long run."

OWING to the effectiveness of the boycott against Japan in connection with the Twenty-One Demands and the Shantung Case a few years ago it is but natural that the boycott should be again thought of as a means for bringing the other Powers into line. Thus the *Shang Pao*, or Shanghai *Journal of Commerce*,

"The wholesale boycott is not only the only means of defence of the weak against the strong in diplomatic dealings, but also a means to help industrial development in their country. We do not mean that all foreign goods should be boycotted, says the paper. In buying articles of necessity we must first choose home-made goods. Except articles of absolute necessity we must refrain from buying any imported goods, when home made goods are wanting. The best way to organize such a boycott is to form ten-man or twenty-man groups. The boycott against Japanese goods, started as a result of the May 4 movement, inflicted great losses on Japan, though it lasted only a few months. Now, if we maintain a discriminating boycott against foreign goods for ten or twenty years, it will help to industrialize China besides scoring victories in diplomatic dealings."

STILL another paper in Peking considers the subject from the particular standpoint of the Chinese tariff and recommends publicity as a means of "stimulating the consciences" of the Western Powers and Japan,

"Publicity is, of course, the first necessity of this movement. However, it must not be inspired by any anti-foreign feeling or racial discrimination, nor shall we advocate drastic measures. What we need to do is to tell the truth and lay all the facts before the peoples of the foreign countries to stimulate their conscience, in order that they may try to bring their governments to their senses and modify their China policy.

"We should first bring into the limelight the most unequal points in the Sino-foreign treaties for the information of the nation and the world. Take for instance the question of the tariff. While the Powers sometimes levy a 350 per cent *ad valorem* duty on our goods we can only impose a 5 per cent *ad valorem* duty. What is the difference between 350 per cent and 5 per cent and what is the degree of inequality? Therefore, the tariff question is the best material for publicity work. We must demand the abrogation of all unequal treaties, but we must first devote our attention to the most unequal ones."

THE *Shuntien Shih Pao*, another Peking newspaper, in referring to the movement to abolish the unequal treaties does some searching of heart and calls attention to the important fact that China had as much to do with the making of the "unequal" treaties as had the foreign Powers,

"First, the Chinese must not roughly divide the Powers into two groups called the imperialistic and non-imperialistic. It is not so simple. Britain, for instance, is Britain and not a simple imperialistic Power as the Chinese now call it; and Russia is Russia and not a simple non-imperialistic Power. If the Chinese hold such a simple conception of the Powers as they now do, they are wrong.

"Secondly, the Chinese must study and find out the cause of all these unequal treaties. It is true that certain Powers were wrong in forcing such unequal treaties on China, but it was China herself that led the Powers to commit the sin. The Chinese must try to remove the cause.

Thirdly, that China has been able to conclude treaties with Russia, Germany and Austria on the basis of equality is not through China's efforts. It is because the Powers in question have lowered their own position in the world through the Great War. The cause is removed and not by China. Now, for China to demand a revision of the treaties between China and the Powers whose position has not been lowered will be seen to be no easy task.

"Fourthly, the Chinese must recognize strength, not only military but also political, economic and moral strength. When the country has sufficient national strength she can resist unequal treaties; otherwise equal treaties will become in reality unequal ones. In short, China must have national strength, before she can hope to be on an equal footing with the Powers. If the Chinese only try to work from without they will still weaken themselves. The most important thing for the Chinese to do is, therefore, to strengthen themselves."

TO use a homely expression, the paper quoted above "hit the nail on the head" for after all an abolition of the "unequal" treaties tomorrow would not make China an "equal" power say with a country such as the United States. The same thing applies in respect to the matter of raising the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in Peking to the "ambassadorial" class. This would not make China a first-class power. The only thing which will make China a first-class or *equal* power is development within. General illiteracy which effects ninety percent of the population must be reduced. Finances both internal and external must be reorganized and placed on a modern and sound basis. Hindrances to internal trade must be abolished. Railroads and other means of communication must be improved and extended. The government, if China is to remain a republic, must be made to follow some semblance of that form of government which means the abolition of the military system as it now exists. The country must be unified and the purposeless civil wars stopped. The judicial system

must be developed and brought into accord with the world's conception of the administration of justice. The educational system must be extended and improved so that free public education can be brought within the reach of all the people. In practically all these elements of national strength the Powers can do little more than lend friendly assistance and the important factor must not be overlooked, as the last few years have shown, relaxation has been almost immediately followed by anarchy and disorder of such serious consequence that China's friends in the outside world have been dismayed. As a close to this discussion we quote from a *Reuters* report of the annual meeting in London of the British China Association,

> "At the annual meeting of the China Association today, Mr. David Landale, the Chairman, regretted that the political situation in China had not improved. He hoped that the Great Powers concerned would soon turn their attention to China, but the time had not come for any modification of the treaties under which foreigners resided in China and under which foreign trade was carried on. Mr. Landale emphasized the passage in the report declaring that if China wished to modify her present international status, her first duty was to put her house in order and then, following the example of Japan, undergo a long course of preparation not merely in remodelling her legislation but in training officials who could be trusted to have it honestly enforced."

ARISTOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY IN CHINA

AN address was recently delivered in Shanghai by Professor Leebrick of the University of Hawaii on the subject of racial contacts in the Hawaiian Islands. On this occasion among many points interestingly touched upon was that of the measurement tests for intelligence of school children of the various races in Honolulu. The results of these tests seem to show that the Chinese and Japanese children hold their own very well in comparison with the sons and daughters of Caucasian parents, and in certain cases are apparently superior to the latter. Commenting on these points Professor Leebrick stressed the fact that many of the white children come from cultured and, what may ordinarily be termed, aristocratic families while many of the Oriental students come from laboring or "coolie" families. Referring to the Chinese in particular the lecturer emphasized the apparent fact that not only are many of the Chinese students from laboring families in this generation but that "never, never, never" had they belonged to the educated, cultured, or literate classes in China—that as far as could be ascertained their ancestors had never belonged to the aristocracy. With this point of view one of the auditors took exception on the grounds that in China more than in almost any other country the division of the people into social classes is rather conspicuously lacking, and that although in the cases mentioned it is quite conceivable that the children come from illiterate parents it is extremely unlikely that their ancestors for any considerable length of time were all illiterate. The whole question is interesting and is worthy of cogitation by students of sociology in the Orient.

THE writer had been in China a number of years before what seems to him an unusually interesting and important fact dawned on him—to wit, that while Westerners laud the glories of democracy and are proud of the trends toward democracy in the West they, in most cases, have overlooked the desirability of classifying democracy into its various types or manifestations. It is sometimes difficult for Oriental students—not to mention American students in large numbers—to comprehend the fact that while England's government is monarchical in form it is nevertheless relatively democratic in essence. It comes as somewhat of a shock to many Americans to be told that the English under a King-Emperor are more democratically ruled than the Americans under a President, and that the terms Republic and Democracy are not necessarily—or often—synonomous. Many Westerners and Orientals fail also to differentiate between *social* and *political* democracy which after all is a wholly necessary distinction to make. Having learned, for example, that the English are *politically* more democratic than the Americans it is equally necessary to realize that the latter are far more *socially* democratic than the English. An Engilish lady's maid may report to her mistress an unknown woman's call. "Was it a lady?" questions the mistress. Comes the answer, "Oh, no, Miss—not a *lady*." The English are clear cut in the distinction between men and gentlemen, and women and ladies.

THE Westerner seldom fails nowadays to speak slurringly or with a shrug of the attempts to bring "democracy" into China—entirely overlooking the fact that socially the Chinese are more democratic even than the Americans, and far more so than the English. An incident which illustrates this fairly well occurred some time ago: On a driveway in certain private grounds a quite ordinary coolie was approaching two well dressed Chinese women (or shall we say "ladies"?). At a distance of about one hundred feet the man called out in a most hail-fellow-well-met tone: "Oh, there you are!" "Yes," answered the ladies laughingly, "here we are!" The man was their *ma-foo*. Such incidents are not rare in China—and not common in Europe or America.

RETURNING to the question raised at Professor Leebrick's lecture: comparatively few Westerners in China, perhaps, realize that the old saying "shirtsleeves to shirt-sleeves in three (or four) generations" applies in China to pretty much the same extent as in the West. Moreover, few ever have it drawn to their attention that in China there exists no hereditary nobility or ancient aristocracy resting on lower classes such as are to be found in Europe largely as an outgrowth and remnant of the medieval feudal system. Most of the continental European countries as contrasted with England have large numbers of nobility inasmuch as the children of nobles are given titles whereas in England only the eldest son in most cases inherits a title; the younger sons are merely "Honorable"—and their children are not even this! Even in England, however, there is a large and influential noble class. In China on the contrary it has been in the rarest and most exceptional cases only that hereditary titles of nobility have been granted, and these expire within four or five generations. Under the late Ching dynasty the members of the Imperial clan, including descendents of earlier Emperors of the dynasty, were members of a noble class, but among the Chinese there were less than half a dozen instances of the granting of *hereditary* rank, including the the families of Tseng Kwo-fan and Li Hung-chang. From time immemorial as Thomas Taylor Meadows showed in his invaluable little book *Desultory Notes on the Government and People of China*, the chief principle of government in China has been not the rule of an aristocratic class whose claim to power rested on the deeds of long-dead ancestors, but the rule of those best endowed by nature to rule—of the

men of merit. Said Loo Ke to the Emperor Tih Tsung who began his reign in the year A. D. 780: "You must study to court and search for men of merit; you must even make advances to them, in order to bring them over to your service. I say you must *court and search for men of merit;* for if a prince acts in the same manner with all the world indifferently, men of merit will not come near him at all. Nothing then is more important for a prince, than justly to distinguish true merit." Three important results were noted by Mr. Meadows in connection with this principle, viz: (1) "First then, the strict equity of the principle makes the untalented submit cheerfully to whatever is founded on it; and as a *certain* path is open to every man of real talent, able demagogues are rare." (2) "Secondly: by securing for the government the services of the wise and talented, public business must, generally speaking, be efficiently performed." (3) "Thirdly: the certainty of attaining wealth and rank in the state, merely through personal qualifications, stimulates the *whole* nation to healthful exertions, thus diffusing prosperity throughout it, and multiplying its powers to a great extent." Conditions change but the principle remains the same, and a return to its application once China passes through the maelstrom of present-day confusion will help to place the land and the people again on the road to peace and prosperity.

IT is well known to all who have had any intimate relation with the Chinese that they excel even the Jews in their interest in and preservation of genealogical records. The case of the Kung clan of Shantung, descendents of Confucius, will occur to all, but their genealogical records are not unique. A discussion of this topic with almost any of our Chinese friends—including the servants—will reveal the fact that it is not at all unusual for family records to be preserved in ancestral temples which go back to the Ming, Sung, Tang, and even Han and Chow dynasties. A certain distinguished woman sinologue some years ago in discussing the subject of aristocracy in China cited the case of her house boy who, upon learning of her interest in Chinese paintings, brought for her inspection one of his family's ancestral paintings of a great Minister of one of the Sung emperors. This picture he later presented to her after it had been copied and the copy had been duly placed in the ancestral temple. The facts and reflections set forth here are worthy of thought by students of things Chinese—as well as by scientific educators in Hawaii and other places where Chinese have settled in numbers. It would be difficult to find Chinese in any considerable numbers whose ancestors have "never, never, never" been literate and cultured or played a part in China's history. The Wheel turns and a family rises and falls: in one generation its members are farmers, in another scholars, in another civil or military officials, and in another—beggars. Poverty and illiteracy throw a veil of apparent inferiority over men, whether Western or Oriental, but, leaving out of the present consideration altogether the question of the relation of the intellect to illiteracy, in China more than in almost any other country the people high and low, rich and poor, bright and stupid, have *ancestors;* somewhere at some time these ancestors have had money and brains and have played no mean part in the history of their country. And when intelligence tests (which by the way, must be much more than *memory* tests) in China or abroad show a high standard of intelligence for the Chinese they are merely showing forth the results of one of the world's highest and most ancient cultures

Dr. Schurman's Departure --Its Significance!

BY CHARLES DAILEY

A great deal of interest has been aroused and not a little speculation is being indulged in among the Chinese in Peking concerning the departure for home on August 16 of the American Minister, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman. He will sail from Shanghai for Seattle on board the *President Jefferson* August 22. It is the first home leave Dr. Schurman has had since his coming to Peking in 1921, having succeeded Mr. Charles R. Crane upon the organization of the Harding administration after the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party.

What is causing anxiety among the Chinese is the fact that Dr. Schurman does not expect to return to Peking until the end of the year. The Presidential elections in the United States will be held on November 4. It seems reasonable for the Chinese to assume that if the Republican party is defeated at the polls—a strong possibility with a third party ticket in the field—Dr. Schurman may consider it hardly worth while to return to Peking to await the nomination and confirmation of his successor on March 2 of next year. For, in the first place, should the present administration be repudiated, the outgoing officials will have no disposition to take up questions pertaining to China but will pass them along to the new administration. Should Dr. Schurman not return, Mr. Edward Bell, the Counsellor, who will become Charge d'Affaires in the absence of the minister, probably will continue in that capacity until the arrival of the new Minister. It was so in Japan, for when Ambassador Morris went home Mr. Bell remained in charge of the Embassy for sixteen months, until the arrival of President Harding's appointee, Mr. Charles Beecher Warren.

Will Keep Out of Politics

Of course, Dr. Schurman is quite unwilling to discuss his work in China or the question of his return, beyond the statement that he expects to come back about the end of the year. But one thing he has emphasized, in private conversations, and that is that he will take no part in the Presidental campaign and at no time will be heard on the stump. It is possible—in fact likely—that he will address educational bodies on the subject of China and endeavor to elucidate to the American student mind the many misunderstood problems of the unwieldy Chinese republic, so loosely held together that it forms a constant worry to the great foreign powers.

One thing may be set down as quite certain: Dr. Schurman, even though he may not return as Minister for a second term, never will be an advisor to China. There was some talk a few months ago, and especially soon after the death of Dr. Reinsch, that upon the conclusion of his term as Minister, Dr. Schurman would be tendered an advisorship, and especially because of his great ability as an educationalist. Dr. Schurman quickly let it be known among his intimate friends—and of course it soon reached the Chinese—that under no conditions would he accept an advisorship.

So far as China is concerned, Dr. Schurman is a better qualified Minister than the United States has had in Peking for many years. He has spent nearly half his time in travel over the vast Chinese domain; he has visited every American Consulate in China, including such remote places as Chungking and Yunnanfu. A keen observer, he made a deep study of China and its problems, and if after his retirement he should decide to publish a volume on China it would be one worth while, for he has a first-hand knowledge.

Friend of China

Dr. Schurman is a great friend of China and the Chinese as a people, but an implacable enemy of the militarists and corrupt politicians who are preying upon the people and repeatedly showing their contempt for the foreign powers and for sanctity of treaties. On numerous occasions he has spoken his mind freely, especially in his addresses to Americans, such as the American or Association Chambers of Commerce in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and elsewhere. He has repeatedly warned China of what is in store for it unless some radical change is made in its methods and some of his utterances are likely at some time or another to appear in a published volume.

In his three years of service in Peking Dr. Schurman has done his best, in the face of a most unappreciative attitude upon the part of China, to carry out the wishes of the American people and the present administration in Washington, in being helpful to China. He is said to feel that he has planted some seed, but that he fears the seed will be a long time in sprouting. Still, Dr. Schurman is an optimist and has hopes that in time China may appreciate what the foreign powers, and especially the United States, have tried to do and have actually done for the country. Naturally he is unwilling

to discuss his part in the effort, or to assert any claim for what he has tried to do for Coina.

Certainly the administration now drawing to a close in Washington has been the best friend China has had in many years. There have been numerous and striking instances of this but the indifferent reception by the Chinese causes the apprehension that a new administration, no matter by what party it is dominated, may not be so liberal, so self-effacing and so charitable.

Much Done to Help China

First of all was the curbing of Japanese designs in China and the bringing of Japan into an agreement that pledges no further encroachments by that power, which ever has sought deeper economic penetration in Manchuria. To bring Japan around it was necessary for the United States to make heroic sacrifices. There was first of all the alliance between Great Britain and Japan to be removed before any headway could be made. To do this it was necessary to make a deal with Great Britain by which the United States would abandon her naval program and accept a navy of equal strength with that of Great Britain. This deal having been made, the Washington Conference was convened and the 5-5-3 naval ratio determined upon, the United States making additional sacrifices in giving up the development of Guam and leaving her navy powerless west of Hawaii.

This conference also granted China an increase in her Maritime Customs and the promise of more—a rash promise as most persons now admit, for with an honest administration China needs no additional customs revenue and without such is not deserving of it. The foreign postoffices in China were closed—a wise act as the Chinese postal service is one of the few reliable institutions it possesses, thanks largely to foreign supervision and training of its servants. Also there was an agreement to vacate certain foreign possessions in China, chiefly by Great Britain and France, neither of which has been able to carry out the terms.

Under the domination of the Conference a treaty was signed by which Japan evacuated Shantung,—which she did,—but with little hope of getting the money agreed upon, since the revenues of the Shantung railway and of the harbor of Tsingtao are being administered in behalf of the militarists. Japan removed her troops from Hankow and reduced her garrison in Tientsin, as well as leaving not a single soldier in Tsingtao except those detailed as Consular police.

On her part, China made promises. the chief of which hsa been absolutely ignored. That was to reduce her worthless army and to get rid of the surplus troops. As Dr. Schurman has pointed out from time to time in his public utterances, and as has been plainly stated to China, the number of troops is being increased continually.

In the two and a half years that have passed since the adjournment of the Washington Conference the situation has gone from bad to worse. Less than half the provicces are now remitting revenues to Peking and Tuchuns are fattening upon opium and other illegal taxes and the hold of the Chihli party is secure nowhere south of the Yangtze or beyond the Great Wall.

China's Response

Outrage after outrage has been perpetrated upon foreigners in a dozen provinces. Missionaries have been slain or carried off and held for ransom, vessels plying the Yangtze and other treaty-protected streams have been attacked and robbed, and even in thickly settled Shantung the finest express train in China has been attacked by bandits and a host of foreigners carried into captivity for periods ranging from one to thirty-eight days. In not a single instance has adjustment been made by the Chinese government, and many of the notes of the Powers are unanswered. One might almost say they have been ignored. Treaties have been swept aside with utter indifference, illegal taxes have been levied and further contempt for the good wishes expressed in Washington has been shown.

Yet in the face of all this, the United States, with a sentiment for China,—completely beyond understanding by other foreigners only recently has remitted the remaining portion of the Boxer Indemnity, with a rather loosely-worded phrase that it shall be used for the purpose of education. There is no specification of how this education shall be directed and controlled. If Wu Pei-fu, for instance, wished to send a half dozen aviators to France for training there seems nothing in the resolution that would prevent this military training from coming under the head of education. This is perhaps a far-fetched simile, but illustrates the looseness of the provisions.

American businessmen in China do not look with complaisance upon this act of generosity upon the part of the American government. They always have been quite willing that as an act of friendship the United States should forego the remainder of the Boxer indemnity, but feel that there should have been a *quid pro quo*. They point out that unpaid legitimate debts to American firms and individuals in the form of defaulted interest, defaulted loans and overdue contract obligations amount to the amazing sum of $30,000,000 gold. This takes no account of claims for damages by bandit raids, compensation for lives lost at the hands of the brigands, the results of piracy and the like. Not one cent has been paid for the Lincheng outrage, the crowning achievement in banditry since the Washington Conference. These businessmen and bankers at no time have advocated that the Boxer Indemnity should be used to satisfy these legitimate debts, but they have felt that China should have found a way, and that the United States might have suggested the use of a portion of this indemnity for the payment at least of arrears of interest.

China is at the moment rolling in the lap of luxury, but in all probability will fritter away the revenues and within a few months will renew the demand for the Maritime Customs increase. By the treaty with Russia, 28. 97 per cent of the Boxer Indemnity is extinguished; Germany has vacated 20. 01 per cent and Austria-Hungary 0. 89 per cent. In addition the treaty rehabilitating the Deutsche-Asiatic Bank brings to China additional millions in the way of Hukwang and Tsinpu bonds. The American share of the Boxer Indemnity amounted to $110,000 gold monthly, of which $65,000 monthly was being remitted under the former plan. In 1926 the amounts will increase. The United States has wiped out the claims of individual sufferers by the Boxer uprising, the amount of remitted indemnity being due wholly to the government as the cost of the military expedition sent to rescue the besieged legations.

U. S. Policy in China May Stiffen

The administration now drawing to a close and soon to face the voters in a three-cornered campaign has been the best friend China has had. A new administration may not be so sympathetic. It may even be firm.

"China has been babied too much by the United States," remarked an American in discussing the subject.

"What China needs, at the hands of all the Powers," replied his companion, "is to be treated as a baby—at least until she is able to do things for herself, and accept the responsibilies of a sovereign nation.

Dr. Schurman, in hearty sympathy with the policy of the Admininistration regarding China has done his very best in a constructive way. Even though he has been unable to accomplish much he has learned a lot. If he is so minded he can deliver a series of most illuminating addresses in the round of the Universities he probably will be invited to visit when he gets home. Diplomatic reasons may restrain his speech to a considerable extent, but his talks should be interesting nonetheless.

Peking, July 24 1924.

Mobility of U. S. Air Service Proved By One Day Coast to Coast Flight

Lieutenant Russell L. Maughan, U. S. A., has accomplished that which no other living man had ever before done single-handed. He has flown from New York to San Francisco between daylight and darkness. And he said the same feat could be done again. He demonstrated the exact thing that Major Gen. Mason Patrick, chief of the air service, has contended right along. That is, if ever the United States is faced with the necessity of mobilizing its air forces at any strategic point, be it either on the Pacific or Atlantic Coast, the job can be done with a celerity that will show the air service as a vital factor in defense.

That and that only was the sole reason for Lieutenant Maughan's record breaking flight. The young flying officer from Utah who had eaten his first meal of June 23 in the kitchen of the officers' mess at Mineola and then supped the same day at the San Francisco flying field, was not looking for mere personal glory. He made the flight to demonstrate to the people of the United States that they possessed a capable and efficient air service.

Maughan's flying distance between New York and San Francisco was 2,850 miles and he covered the distance in 21 hours, 47 minutes, 45 seconds, slightly under the original estimate of the time the flight would consume. One unscheduled stop was made when he descended at North Platte, Neb, between St. Joseph, Mo., and Cheyenne, Wyo. His actual flying time was 18 hours, 30 minutes, 45 seconds and 3 hours, 17 minutes were spent at the different places he stopped. His average flying time throughout the whole journey was 154 miles an hour.

Maughan left New York at half a minute to 4, Daylight Saving Time, and landed at San Francisco 47 minutes after midnight, New York Daylight Saving Time, or 9:47 San Francisco time. His original schedule provided for his arrival at 9:28, but as he left New York 37 minutes and 30 seconds behind his schedule, he actually arrived in San Francisco in about 18 minutes less than the time he had originally estimated.

China's Silk Trade with America

BY S. L. PAN

ALTHOUGH China is now suffering from keen competition in her silk trade with America, by far the most important position in Chinese American trade is still held by this single article. In the last few years the total value of imports of Chinese raw silk and manufactured silks into the United States amounted on the average to no less than 40 per cent of the total value of all imports from China.[1] The silk industry of China, however, is still on the way to a rapid expansion, and the American demand for Chinese silk is bound to grow correspondingly.

The whole history of China's silk trade with America is in many respects like that of her tea trade,—defeat in her competition with Japan is a chapter of humiliation and to a less extent with Europe. Like tea, silk had been a Chinese monopoly for centuries past. Like the tea industry also, sericulture was introduced into foreign countries which, within a comparatively short period, have succeeded in driving China, partly at least, out of the market. As was the case in her tea trade, a far larger portion of raw and manufactured silk imported into the United States now comes from countries other than China. But, nevertheless, there is at least, one point on which the Chinese silk trade with America differs from her tea trade, and this difference is a very important one. In the tea industry China has apparently lost her comparative advantage over other countries, because they have introduced machinery into the manufacturing processes of tea. As China is still not in a position to use machinery, or at least will not be in a better position than her competitors to use it in the future, she will, therefore, never be able to recover her lost share even though the tea industry is much improved and tea trade energetically pushed. But this is not the case with silk. As we know sericulture requires a good deal of labor. Because of the nature of the industry the use of machinery can not be introduced into the culture of silk worms on any extensive scale. The development of silk culture, therefore, depends, as the first requisite of success on a competitive market, and upon a huge supply of labor which can be commanded at a rather low price. It goes without saying that in this respect China is in a better position than any other silk producing country. Altho in the past she neglected to make improvements in this industry, and was also slack in pushing her trade in the large silk consuming countries such as the United States, she still retains her comparative advantage in the production of this article. If China continues to pay more attention to silk, as she is now doing the writer believes that it will not be long before she will resume the predominant position that she held in the past in the silk trade world. It is the writer's purpose to show in the following article how China has been defeated in the American silk market and in the world, and what effort she is now making to get back at least some part of her lost share in America.

Early History of China's Silk Trade with America

As the original home of silk China has been for centuries exporting silk to the Western nations. No doubt in the colonial days some Chinese silks reached America although the exact date can not be ascertained from the records of trade extant today. In the beginning of the direct trade between China and the United States the quantity and value of silk imports, unlike tea, were much less clearly stated in the records kept by the early American government and writers. No mention was made of silk in the cargo brought back by the *Empress of China* in 1884 in the first direct business transaction between the two countries. But in 1886 another American ship, the *Hope*, was said to "have brought back from Canton, besides the fabulous profits to her owners a China silk gown which so much whetted the appetite of their good wives that further purchases of Chinese silks were thus continued in later voyages." Mr. S. E. Morison [2] in his description of Salem, Massachusetts, at the dawn of her period of commercial prosperity, gives us an abstract of the entries into the port of ships, from May 31 to June 1790, which he "found in the old customs house." Among some 12 ships returning from foreign ports, during these twenty odd days, three were from Canton, all of which according to the record, carried silks, besides teas, spices, etc. [3]

He also gives a list of China goods imported by the ship *Pearl* in 1810, which list he claims to be typical in its composition in those days, and in which we find among other articles the following account of silk goods:

"92 cases silks (black "sinchaws," black "satins," white and blue striped do. dark brown plains, bottle-green and black striped "sattins" for gentlemen's wear, sold for $56,344.61."[4]

Judging from these sporadic records, we are fairly sure that aside from tea, silks were the most important article of trade in those early years, though the silk imports were much smaller in quantity and value than tea. Yet silk trade became more and more important as time went on, and during several years after 1820 the value of imported Chinese silks ran into several million dollars a year, several times amounting to more than two-fifths of the total imports from China.[5]

The direct importation of silks from China in years following 1820 is shown as follows:—

Year	Value in G. $1,000	% of total China imp.	Year	Value in G. $1,000	% of the total China imports
1821	1,318	42.5%	1827	1,435	39.8%
1822	2,389	45.5%	1828	2,234	42.0%
1823	3,122	48.0%	1829	1,718	36.7%
1824	2,431	43.2%	1830	1,061	27.4%
1825	3,066	40.8%	1831	1,382	45.0%
1826	2,933	39.5%	1832	2,071	39.0%
			1833	1,387	18.3%

(Data from Pilkm: Statistic, View. U. S. ex. Doc 35, 3 Sess. 37 cong. P. 10.)

Decline of Trade in Manufactured Silks

During the early half of the 19th century nearly all American silk imports were in the form of manufactured silks—piece goods, embroideries, ribbons, etc. Very little raw silk was imported, because the silk manufacturing industry in America had not as yet taken shape. Prior to 1873, practically all the demand for silks in America was met by importation of foreign manufactures. And this demand was growing steadily as is shown in the following table. Since 1883, however, the American silk industry has been well developed, and the demand for foreign silk goods has remained stationary.

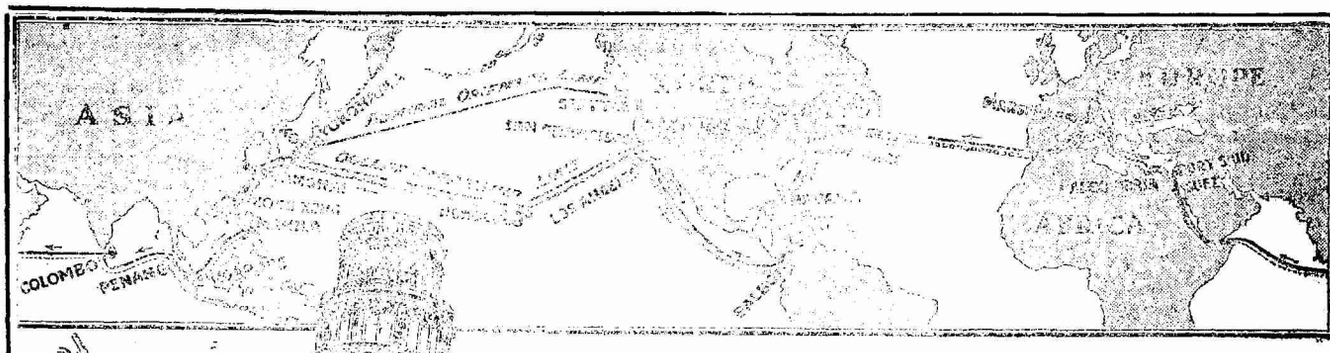
Year	Total Imports of Manufactured silk into the U. S.	Imports from China	% of China trade of the total.
1823	G. $5,201,000	G. $3,122,000	60.0%
1833	7,913,000	1,387,000	17.0%
1843	2,458,000	*	*
1853	29,834,000	1,220,000	4.1%
1863	12,656,000	9,700	0.1%
1873	29,126,000	130,000	0.5%
1883	33,967,000	350,000	1.0%
1893	38,959,000	362,000	1.0%
1903	33,995,000	269,000	0.8%
1913	35.308,000	173,000	0.5%

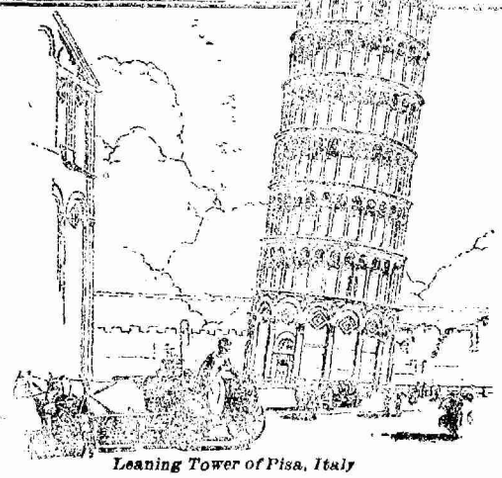
*(figure of 1843 for China not available.)

Although the increase in America's demand for foreign made silks was fairly rapid during the first seven or eight decades of the nineteenth century, the decline of China's share in this trade was nevertheless quite marked. In 1823, Chinese silk goods constituted 60 per cent of the total silk imports into the United States. During the forty years following, her silk dropped headlong to 17% in 1833, to 4.1% in 1853, and to 0.1% in 1863. Since then and until the outbreak of the European War, it fluctuated around 1% of the total.

The reasons for this decline are not difficult to seek. In the first place, Chinese silk goods have never been manufactured for the purpose of exporting and thus have never been made to suit the taste and fancy of Westerners. Americans therefore preferred to have their silk goods made in England or France. Secondly, America has in the course of half a century developed into the largest silk manufacturing country in the whole world and can today easily supply her own needs. Thirdly, the protective tariff as applied to silk goods has been almost prohibitive since the middle of the last century and Chinese silks, being unable to bear the burden, were the first to be excluded from the market.

1. (In 1919 the value of Chinese silk and silks imported into the United States was 39% of the total imports: In 1920, 34%; In 1921, 52%; see following table.)
2. (S. E. Morison; The Maritime History of Massachusetts, Boston, 1922, P.44)
3. (*Ibid* P.82 Also cf. ch. II)
4. *Ibid* P.67)
5. Owing possibly to changing fashions, it declined until in 1841 it was scarcely eight per cent of whole.





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President Monroe	August 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 23
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President Van Buren	Sept. 26	Nov. 5	Nov. 20
President Hayes	Oct. 10	Nov. 19	Dec. 4
President Adams	Nov. 7	Dec. 17	Jan. 1
President Garfield	Nov. 21	Dec. 31	Jan. 15

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Since 1914 the situation in the manufactured silk trade has not greatly altered. The following table shows the share of China in American imports of silk textiles. The total imports seem to have increased in value, in recent years, but this increase is entirely due to price inflation, and when price allowance is made, it is evident that trade has practicalle decreased in quantity. But, owing to the fact that some European countries—France, Germany, England, Italy—wery unable to send manufactured silks to the American market, Americans naturally turned to the Orient for a supply which would meet their usual demand for foreign silk goods. China has therefore recovered a little of her old share, but it remains in doubt whether she will be able to retain even this humble share when the European silk industry has come back to its normal condition. But as long as the three conditions mentioned above remain unaltered, we can expect no appreciable increase in the trade of manufactured silks between China and the United States.

Year	Total imports of silk textiles to United States in G. $1,000	Imports of silk textiles from China in G. $1,000	% of the whole
1913	G. $35,308	173	0.5%
1915	28,580	704	2.5%
1917	39,718	1,921	4.8%
1919	54,701	690	1.3%
1920	75,328	1,485	1.6%
1921	48,249	1,725	3.6%
1922	—	—	—

(Data from Annual Reports of American Silk Asso'n.)

Expansion of the Raw Silk Trade

Along with the decline of Chinese American trade in manufactured silks, but opposite in direction has come the steady expansion in the raw silk trade. During the first seven decades of the last century, America bought little raw silk from outside, so little that the U. S. Bureau of Statistics did not even take trouble to record the quantities imported. More than half of these imports came directly from China and the rest from England and France.[6]

Average of 5 years period	Value of total imports of Raw Silk in G.$1,000	Value of Raw Silk imported from China.	China's % of the total
1840-44	51	X	X
1845-49	230	X	X
1850-54	575	358	62.0%
1855-59	1,133	620	54.5%
1860-64	1,242	576	46.3%

(X Data unknown.)

Since 1865, however, due to the rapid development of the silk weaving industry in America, the importation of foreign raw silk has naturally increased by leaps and bounds. In fact silk culture has been many times attempted in America, but failed because of its high cost of production.[7] Consequently any development in the American silk industry has resulted in a greater demand for foreign raw silks and in the two decades 1865-1884, the imports of raw silk increased more than tenfold.[8]

5 Years Average	from China. Qty. 1,000lbs.	Value in G.$1000	from Japan. Qty. 1,000lbs.	Value in G.$1.000	Total imports of the U. S. A. Qty. 1,000lbs.	Value in G.$1,000
1850-54		358				
1855-59		620				
1860-64		575				
1865-69	67	296	14	81	510	2,251
1870-74	498	2,452	60	303	940	4,975
1875-79	410	1,648	485	2,270	1,344	5,958
1880-84	1,303	5,008	994	4,412	2,982	12,592

	% of total quantity.	% of Value	% of total quantity.	% of Value
1865-69	13,1%	13.2%	2.7%	3.6%
1870-74	53.0%	49.3%	6.4%	6.1%
1875-79	30.4%	27.6%	36.8%	38.0%
1880-84	45.0%	43.8%	34.4%	35.0%

The failure of China to take full advantage of the growing American demand for raw silk is, like her failure in the tea trade, to be explained *partly* by her own neglect to improve her sericulture and on other hand to comform to the American standard to push her silk trade and partly by the severe competition of Japan.

6. (See U. S. Bureau of For. & Dom. Commerce and Navigation, 1850-1864.)
7. (See Brockett, L. P., Silk Industry in America, 1876.
8. (Imports of raw silk into the U. S., 1865, 250,000 lbs.; in 1884, 3,223,000 lbs. See Annual Reports of American Silk Association.)

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Although China's silk monopoly was broken down when sericulture was introduced into Europe, she still held control of silk production in the middle of the 19th century. No great volume of raw silk was produced in Europe or in Japan, and America was forced to rely upon Shanghai and Canton for a supply of material to feed an increasing number of their weaving factories. The Chinese silk producer being nearly all peasant farmers ignorant of the existence of potential competitors, and living in a fools' paradise thought that they held the only key to the silk market, and were growing more and more careless in rearing the worm and reeling the fibre. In addition to furnishing a poor quality of silk, the Chinese silk merchant began to practice adulteration, just as the tea traders were doing, at the same time, the condition became so bad in the seventies that the Board of Government of the American Silk Association—an organizaiion comprising in its membership nearly all the silk manufacturers in America—adopted in 1874 the following resolution:

"That the Board of Government invite members of the Association to report to the Secretary all cases of Aduterations of China re-reeled silk, enclosing chop marks, and all particulars which can be furnished, that results may be reported to the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, with a request that the same may be posted in their rooms at Shanghai." [9]

As regards the deterioration of the quality of China silks, the Secretary of the Association reported in the same year the following findings:

"The quality of raw silk both of China (viz. North China) and Canton has been inferior to that of any bygone year. Generally speaking, in times of dull trade [10] buyers of goods are more critical and producers of goods are more careful than in times of great activity. But this does not hold good as to China raw silk. The Chinese reeler seems to try every year to be a little more careless and a little more slovenly, and the re-reeler to add a little more adulteration; and worst of all, the foreign buyer feels himself bound to buy whatever the Chinese merchant may offer him. If the reeling and re-reeling of silk were done carefully as it ought to be, and as it might be without extra cost, the working of it here would be much facilitated and the waste in working would be almost nothing. [11]

As regards the early Japanese competition, the same report continues:—

"Eight years ago, (about 1865) the Japanese did as the Chinese are now doing, and at the same time the Chinese began to take more care in preparing their silk, re-reeling it and cleaning it for this market; thus the Japanese have seen their error and are now trying to remedy it. During recent years, we have had some Japanese raw, silk, filature reel, which shows what the Japanese can do in the way of supplying this market with the silk which we need; and if the Japanese are willing and determined to get back their lost trade, the Chinese are offering them a good opportunity to do so." [12]

No Effort to Develop Sales

In addition to the difference between the improving quality of Japanese and the deteriorating quality of Chinese silks, there was another great contrast between the energetic pushing by the Jananese of their silk trade in America and the inactive and indolent method of selling on the part of the Chinese. In spite of the threatened decline of her silk trade in America China never sent any commission or even any private agent to investigate market conditions in the U. S. to say nothing of making an effort at extensive advertising or exhibition. On the other hand the Japanese were exerting their full efforts to push their sales in America of which the following is a typical instance. In 1875 the Vice Consul of Japan at New York, Mr. Tetsnoske Tomita, made a report to the American Silk Association, stating how in the past Japanese silk was very unsatisfactory to the American buyer, because of the poor method the Japanese "rearer" of silk worms used to raise silk, and how everything was now improving; and he assured the American buyers of every possible future perfection of the raw silk trade. [13] Accompanying his reports were 82 samples of Japanese raw silk, which the Japanese consul requested

9. (Annual Report of Silk Association of America, 1874 P.27)
10. (After the Business Depression 1873)
11. *Ibid* P.46)
12. (Ibid P.47-48)
13. (Ibid, 1875 P.21)

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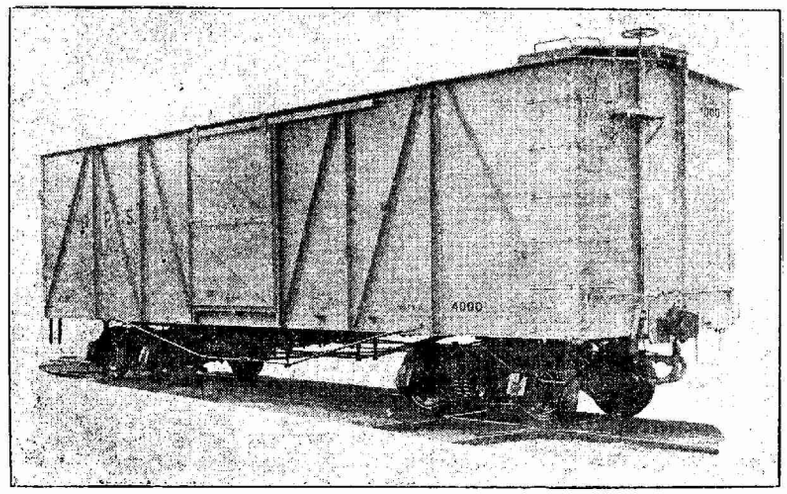

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the Silk association to put on exhibition.[14] At the annual meeting it was resolved that this report together with the samples should be referred to a committee of manufacturers who were particularly interested in these silks as represented by the sample, in order that their respective merits might be investigated. Afterwards the committee reported to the Association that the samples submitted by the consul warranted "the expectation that we shall soon be able to get from Japan a supply of raw silk as good as the product of any other country."[15]

With such a state of affairs is there any wonder that Chinese silk was rapidly supplanted by Japanese silk in the American maaket. In fact, as shown in the above table, American imports of Chinese silk declined from an annual average of value of G $2,452,000 during the five year period 1870-74, to an average of G $1,648,000 during the next five-year period, 1875-79. On the other hand, sales of Japanese silks increased from an annual average of $303,000, in the first 5 years period, to G.$2,270,000 in the second. This was the first time that America imported more silk from Japan than from China.

Fool's Paradise

The strenuous efforts of the Japanese and the carelessness of the Chinese went on side by side for some decades without interruption or alteration. During the latter years of the 19th century the Japanese government took a lively interest in maintaining and improving the quality of the raw silk exported from that country. In 1897 the Japanese government established a silk-conditioning house at Yokohama and in 1900 the examination of silk for watering was made compulsory in Japan.[16] In China, on the other hand, reforms proved much more difficult. The government had neither the point of view nor the administrative machinery to make the carrying out of such proposals feasible. The Chinese customs reports, the newspapers of the open ports of China, the silk merchants in America as well as those in Europe, and those interested in the silk trade of China, all united in admonishing the Chinese silk producer. A good example of this sort of admonition is to be found in the Chinese Customs report for 1904.[17] It used to take, we are told in this report, three or four piculs of cocoons to make a picul of silk; now it takes from four to six. "The silk men of China are living in a fools' paradise." Their error consists in thinking that they make the price, whereas the fact is that the price is made in the market of the United States and in Europe. The world's supply of raw silk is going up; China's production is not. The world's demand for raw silk has increased; China's export has not. "The Chinese methods of breeding the silkworm were excellent so long as no scientific methods were available." But as soon as scientific methods are introduced in Japan, China is sure to suffer in the competition.

The indifference of the Chinese silk producer and the merchant towards this critical juncture, or rather their complete ignorance of it, and Japanese preparedness to make the most of such a good chance to extend their silk trade in America, cannot be better described than by depicting their respective parts played on the occassion of the International Exposition held at St. Louis, Missouri, 1904. This great International Exposition of Art, Industry and Science was inaugurated for the celebration of the Centenary of the Louisiana Purchase from France by the United States. The silk section was made a special feature of the exposition. All the important silk producing and manufacturing countries in the world, being fully aware of the good opportunity for advertising their products, sent hosts of delegates, exhibitors, and collaborators together with their best samples to the Exhibition.[18] Japan contributed more than one half of all the silk exhibits, there being 171 exhibits of raw silk, spun silk, etc. and 95 exhibits of woven tissues. These exhibits were said to be far the most important of any exhibits ever made by Japan at any previous International Exposition.[19] "This was a gratifying fact to the American Silk manufacturers who found it more natural than surprising in view of the commercial fact that the United States now consumes two-thirds of Japan's entire export of raw silk."

China, on the other hand, sent no special silk delegation and only a few perfunctory and commonplace exhibits to the Exposition. The result was her complete failure to share in the honor of the occassion. Out of a total of 348 awards to

14. (Ibid P.22)
15. (Ibid P.24)
16. (Encyclopaedea Sinica, P.515)
17. (Chinese Maritime Customs Returns of Trade Reports, 1904 P. P. VII-IX)
18. (For a full report of the silk section of the Exposition cf. Annual Report of Silk Association of America, 1904, P. P. 24ff.)
19. (Ibid, P.36)

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Everywhere East

exhibitors and 224 to collaborators, of the different countries. China got only 7 of the first kind and not of the second, while Japan was awarded 233 exhibitor's medals and 25 collaborators! The International Silk Jury which made the awards unanimously adopted the following resolution regarding the silk trade of China:

"That the International Silk Jury at the St. Louis Exposition desires at this time to record its disappointment on account of the small and inferior exhibits of raw silk made at this Exposition by the Chinese government and by the Chinese reelers."

"By their failure to take advantage of so great an opportunity to place before the manufacturers of the world a complete exhibit of the great variety of different grades of raw silks, we feel that they have not only made a mistake commercially, but have failed to appreciate one of the objects of such a world's Exposition, viz. the spread of correct information regarding the production of an article which is of increasing importance to mankind. The regret is intensified because raw silk had its origin in China and that country has long been its largest producer in the world."

The report continues:

"On the other hand, the exhibits of woven silk tissues from China, though few in number, were marvelous for their variety and excellence and especially for showing marked progress in the manufacture of velvets and figured silks." [20]

With so great a difference in the attitude toward this trade in China and Japan, we naturally expect to see a headlong downfall of the Chinese silk trade with the United States, and an unsual expansion of the Japanese silk trade. The expansion of the Japanese silk trade is shown by the five-year annual average figures for Japanese silk in Table I. The table starts with the period 1885-89, in which Japan exported annually 2.3 million lbs. of raw silk to the United States at an average value of 8.1 million dollars. For the next five year period the quantity of silk thus exported increased to 3.3 million pounds valued at 11.7 million dollars, an increase of about 40% over the figures for the last period. Since that time the increase has been cumulative or, in other words, in a geometrical progression until the four-year pre-war period, 1910-13, when the quantity was 15.7 million pounds at a value of 51.8 million dollars.[21] In the latest year for which trade statistics are now available Amerca imported 40,029,000 pounds of Japanese raw silk at a value of $291,292,000. During the comparatively short period of half a century, Japan has, through her strenuous effort to improve the quality of her silk and to push the sale of their commodity, raised the position of her silk from nothing to one of the most important articles of international commerce

American Imports of Raw Silk by Countries

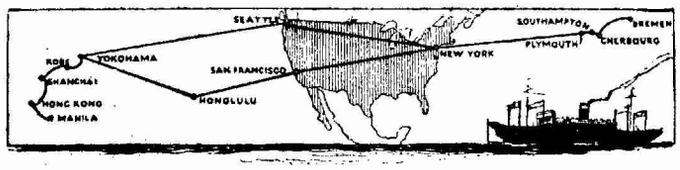
Table One

Year Average	CHINA Quantity in 1,000 lbs.	CHINA Value in G.$1,000	JAPAN Quantity in 1,000 lbs.	JAPAN Value in G.$1,000	FRANCE Quantity in 1,000 lbs.	FRANCE Value in G.$1,000
	1,132	3,616	2,258	8,194	265	1,185
	1,468	4,324	3,284	11,678	267	1,102
1895—99	2,516	6,647	4,315	14,100	334	1,212
1900—04	2,971	8,300	6,109	21,380	491	1,746
1905—09	3,356	9,825	9,834	37,706	579	2,007
1910—13	5,254	12,973	15,676	51,819	161	592
1914—16	6,128	16,697	21,178	81,274	82	233
1917—18	6,343	28,454	28,236	153,075	10	32
1919	9,099	54,476	33,727	256,113	50	336
1920	5,932	53,844	22,904	219,838	33	289
1921	9,587	48,050	31,704	188,062	686	3,746
1922	8,378	56,610	40,029	291,292	159	1,201

Year Average	Italy		Other Countries		Total	
1885—89	948	3,941	—	—	4,656	17,207
1890—94	1,073	4,760	—	—	6,152	22,057
1895—99	1,532	5,969	206	547	8,896	28,475
1900—04	2,631	10,690	296	893	12,402	43,206
1905—09	3,904	15,911	127	475	17,800	65,924
1910—13	2,481	7,746	231	821	23,804	75,557
1914—16	2,202	9,735	104	445	29,695	108,720
1917—18	77	570	18	113	34,684	182,247
1919	1,866	17,889	57	524	44,817	329,339
1920	1,111	10,345	79	575	30,058	284,291
1921	3,085	17,545	293	1,651	45,355	259,054
1922	569	5,591	1,577	12,093	50,712	365,787

20. (Ibid P.46)

21. (See table)



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Quantity Distribution

	China	Japan	France	Italy	Other countries	Total
1885—89	24.3%	48.3%	5.7%	20.4%	1.3%	100%
1890—94	23.8%	53.4%	4.3%	17.4%	1.1%	100%
1895—99	28.3%	48.5%	3.1%	17.2%	2.3%	100%
1900—04	23.8%	49.1%	3.9%	21.5%	2.4%	100%
1905—09	18.8%	55.2%	3.3%	21.9%	0.8%	100%
1910—13	22.2%	65.6%	0.8%	10.4%	1.0%	100%
1914—16	20.6%	71.2%	0.3%	7.4%	0.4%	100%
1917—18	18.3%	81.5%	—	0.2%	—	100%
1919	20.3%	75.1%	0.1%	4.2%	0.2%	100%
1920	19.7%	76.2%	0.1%	3.7%	0.2%	100%
1921	21.2%	70.0%	1.5%	6.8%	0.6%	100%
1922	16.5%	79.0%	0.3%	1.1%	3.1%	100%

Value Distribution

1885—89	21.0%	47.5%	6.9%	22.9%	0.9%	100%
1890—94	19.6%	52.9%	5.0%	21.8%	0.9%	100%
1895—99	23.3%	49.5%	4.3%	20.9%	1.9%	100%
1900—04	19.3%	49.6%	4.1%	24.8%	2.2%	100%
1905—09	14.9%	51.2%	3.0%	24.2%	0.7%	100%
1910—13	18.1%	68.5%	0.8%	10.3%	2.1%	100%
1914—16	15.4%	74.8%	0.3%	9.1%	0.4%	100%
1917—18	15.6%	83.9%	—	0.3%	0.1%	100%
1919	16.5%	77.7%	0.1%	5.4%	0.2%	100%
1920	18.9%	77.1%	0.1%	3.6%	0.2%	100%
1921	18.6%	72.7%	1.4%	6.7%	0.6%	100%
1922	15.5%	79.6%	0.3%	1.4%	3.2%	100%

Our expectation that China's silk trade with the United States as well as with Europe would fall headlong seems to have been disproved because ever since the Americans began to complain to the Chinese silk producers of the poor quality of their products, the actual exports to this country constantly and steadily increased both in quantity and value disregarding, of course, a few abnormal exceptions. During the period of 1885-89 China exported to the United States annually 1.1 million pounds of raw silk, valued at 3.6 million dollars. In the next period both the quantity and value increased to 1.5 million pounds and 4.3 million dollars respectively. The increase went on without interruption until in the 4-year pre-war period 1910-13 the quantity became 5.3 million million pounds with a value of 13.0 million dollars. In 1922 American silk imports from China were recorded as 8.4 million pounds at a value of 56.6 million dollars.

This expansion of the Chinese silk trade with America, in spite of much complaint from buyers and the most formidably competition of Japan, is solely due to one fortunate condition—the rapid development of the silk weaving and knitting industry in America and the resulting tremendous expansion of the demand for raw silk which Japan has never been quite able to meet even with the yearly improvement and extension of her sericulture. The quantity of raw silk the United States can buy from Europe has long since become extremely limited. At the end of the last century, and the beginning of the present, Italy supplied about 20% of the total demand of the United States for raw silk, France, about 4%. But as the silk weaving industry in Europe also tends to expand, these countries can not well afford to sell their materials abroad except at a higher price. In fact the price of European silk is much higher than that of Oriental silk, owing to the high cost of labor in France and Italy as compared with the wage scale in the Orient. If the United States can not get all that she needs from Japan, she is naturally compelled to turn to the original home of silk to meet her growing and almost insatiable demand. It is due to this special condition that the Chinese silk trade has been saved from a complete downfall through the fierce onslaught of Japanese competition.

Our presentation of silk trade conditions would be imcomplete, however, if we neglected to mention the decline of the relative importance of Chinese silk from its position in former days. It is unnecessary here to re-iterate that silk was originally a Chinese monopoly, and formerly all silks entering into international trade came largely from China. Suffice it to say that from 1850-59 two-thirds of the American raw silk import came directly from China and nothing from Japan. Two decades later (1875-84) China's share declined to less than two-thirds, while Japan shared equally with China in the American trade. Since that time Japan has secured a constantly increasing share, one-half of the whole during the period 1885—1904, two-thirds, during 1905-13, and about three-fourths to four-fifths, since 1914. China's share on the other hand has contracted from one-fourth during 1885-1904, to about one-fifth since 1905. It is the decline of the comparative importance of China's silk trade with the United States that we refer to when we speak of the defeat of China in the American market.

Making Study of Taxicab Business

One of the most promising factors for the industrial and commercial development of China is the large number of Chinese students who are absorbing Western methods in the United States. In the aggregate these students form a powerful factor for progress, for they not only secure high scholastic honors but make an intensive study of various lines of industry and commerce. A good example of this is shown by Mr. Chia Kwen Shaw and Mr. Chang Tze Tseo, who are making a close study of the efficient methods adopted by the Yellow Cab Manufacturing Co. at their plant in Chicago. These two students are graduates of Chinese and American Universities and hold high degrees of scholarship, but they have donned overalls and gone into the workshops to gain a thorough knowledge in preparation for organizing and efficiently managing cab and coach operating companies in China. The directing genius of the Yellow Cab is its President, Mr. John Hertz, who has revolutionized the taxicab business all over the U.S.A., and whose influence has penetrated into the four corners of the world. Yellow cabs are now seen in London, Paris, Tokyo, Melbourne and Buenos Aires—all the evolution of an idea that originated in Chicago and made a poor man a multi-millionaire in less than a decade. The Yellow Cab Manufacturing Co. of Chicago has the highest reputation in America for efficiency, and the excellent training these two students are now receiving cannot fail to stand them in good stead when they set to work to provide efficient transportation facilities in China. This is one instance of many where Chinese students in America are conscientiously preparing themselves to help forward their country's development.

C. K. Shaw, M. A.

C. T. Tseo, M. A.

The Wanhsien Incident

The following is reprinted from the New York Times' editorial columns of June 24. When E. C. Hawley was murdered during June, the American Legation at Peking immediately made representations to the Chinese Foreign Office asking punishment of the slayers and suitable compensation to the dependents of the deceased. The Hawley incident greatly angered Chinese officials because of the action of the commander of the Cockchafer; and just recently Tuchun Chi of Kiangsu province has advanced the idea that the Peking government should bar all foreign gunboats from the Yangtze river.

In compelling the military leaders of the Chinese city of Wanhsien to walk in full uniform behind the casket of the murdered American citizen Edwin S. Hawley, and in requiring the execution of two members of the junkmen's guild responsible for his beating to death, the commander of the British gunboat *Cockchafer* undoubtedly violated the international law of the textbooks. Sticklers for the routine procedure will contend that all his acts were indefensible, particularly the threat to bombard Wanhsien unless his demands were complied with. An arbitrary naval officer this commander of the *Cockchafer*. He ignored the Peking government, committed an act of war, made himself dictator at Wanhsien, took the law into his own hands, condemned to death without trial two Chinese subjects and forced Chinese military officers to execute the sentence! Yet the commander of the *Cockchafer* is not likely to be denounced by the United States government nor censured by the British. Foreigners are often in dire peril along the Yangtze River. Bandits, river pirates and guilds rob or kill them, and it is useless to appeal to the Peking government. The Hawley case was one of a rapidly mounting list in China. An observer of conditions declares:

"With the exception of the Boxer years, no period of Chinese history has produced so many outrages upon foreigners and foreign property as the past year. There is no sign that serious measures will or can be taken by the present government to put an end to them."

It is said that the Peking government lately made this comment upon an outrage occurring within twelve miles of the capital: "In view of the unsettled conditions, there is nothing 'unusual' about it." The dictates of international law fail when foreigners are waylaid and slain in this province or that. Local authorities cannot be brought to terms except by determined naval officers who are patroling the rivers. United States Consul C. J. Spiker reports that the result of the intervention of the *Cockchafer's* commander has been the overawing of the military authorities at Wanhsien, who are giving assurances that the rights of foreigners will now be respected. Rear Admiral McVay of the United States Navy is on his way up the Yangtze to look after American interests.

One reason why the Navy Department was so much concerned about the failure of the Senate to pass the special bill providing appropriations for new gunboats was that on the Chinese rivers American nationals are so often dependent upon British or Japanese naval officers for protection. The Wanhsien incident should remind the Democrats in convention in this city that they have a duty to perform in giving assurances to the country that they will cooperate with the Republican Party in maintaining an adequate navy.

Dr. Lincoln Pens a Farewell Song

Dr. C. S. F. Lincoln, for twenty-five years a member of the faculty and resident physician at St. John's University, Shanghai, has resigned his position and departed last week for America where he intends to make his future home. For the past year Dr. Lincoln has been a member of the executive committee of the American Association of China and during his long residence in Shanghai has been active in both the American and Chinese communities. He expects to spend the coming year with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Remer, members of the St. Johns faculty who are home on leave and at Williams College, and also with his two daughters who will be in school in the United States.

While on his homeward voyage between China and Japan, Dr. Lincoln penned the following poem which was published in the Japan *Advertiser*.

A blue sea turned suddenly to yellow-brown:
Squat junks, decks loaded deep with Foochow poles:
A lighthouse on a lonely rock.
And further on a shore so low and colored like the sea,
One scarce can see where land begins at all.
At length a thin, thin line of green
Appears above the yellow shore,
And houses lying low and drab and desolate,
A lightship wallowing in the yellow flood;
The shore creeps nearer, willows line the bank,
Roofs of a village, an archaic fort,
A breakwater, steamers at anchor.
Then a shrill, high whistle,—"It's a train!"
"My, what an awful country!"
"Oh, cheer up! Old China's not so bad."
"But what is this?" in chorus of despair,
"This," says Old Timer, "this is just Woosung."

Men and Events

William Morris, general manager of the British-American Tobacco Company, has returned from a trip to Hankow.

H. L. Felton, a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., U.S.A., has joined the staff of the *Shanghai Times*.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Patterson of Manila, formerly of Shanghai, announce the birth of a daughter, Patricia Ann. Mr. Patterson is manager for the Philippine Islands of the firm Wilcox-Hayes Engineering Company.

William Yinson Lee of 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, has been appointed representative in China for the firm of Brewer and Company, Inc., of Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of pharmaceutical and medical specialties.

A copy of the Revenue Act of 1924 has been received at the American Consulate-General, and may be inspected (but not removed) upon application to the shipping office during office hours. The new income tax law is included on the 1924 Act.

George J. McCarthy, assistant general passenger agent of the Admiral Oriental Line, returned to Shanghai on the *President McKinley* on July 28 after an extensive business tour of South China, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Java, Ceylon, India, Burma, Siam and Indo-China.

Increased patronage of the Union Club of China, Shanghai, is anticipated through the instalment of an additional billiard table in the new club rooms on Avenue Edward VII, improved facilities for catering, and the consent of several Chinese members of the Club to play majjong with any foreign members of the club or their friends.

Mrs. G. H. Daniels, who for the last two years has been recuperating at Biltmore, N.C., plans to sail for Shanghai on August 15 from Vancouver. Mrs. Daniels will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. R. Crump of Richmond, Va. and they will proceed to Tientsin to join Mr. Daniels, a member of the staff of the British-American Tobacco Company.

The foreign staff of the British-American Tobacco Company was augmented by 16 men, 14 from Virginia and North Carolina and two from London, on the arrival of the *President Taft* July 29. They were Messrs. L. Winibest, Jr., Maury Reid, G. M. Fuqua, Hugh Overton, D. G. Tuck, W. L. Bradsher, S. Buss, R. F. Baynus, R. E. Fries, S. H. Sones, J. L. Davis, John Louis Nunn, J. F. Hilburn, and G. Maury, Jr. The London men are R. Bryson and H. Lowe.

William S. A. Pott, son of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University and formerly professor of philosophy at St. John's but now assistant professor of philosophy and sociology at the University of Virginia, sailed for Europe on June 7 on a three months' tour. He is accompanied by James Stollman a student in the University of Virginia; and they plan to make a study of economic and political conditions, returning to the University for the beginning of the fall session.

Thurston R. Porter, Marshall of the U. S. Court for China, returned on Monday evening of this week from Harbin where the U. S. Court has been in session. Judge Purdy, Payton Griffin, court stenographer, and attorneys H. D. Rodger and Walter Chalaire expected to return to Shanghai about the middle of the present month. The Court party will stop at Mukden where they will be entertained by the American community and then will visit for a time in Peking before proceeding to Shanghai by boat from Tientsin.

The Chung Hua Engineering College of Shanghai will offer at the beginning of the fall session this year courses in Highway and Automobile Engineering. The Chung Hua Engineering College is about ten years old and has a campus of several acres located in the Sinza Garden on Sinza Road. Prof. C. H. Chiang, honorary editor of the *Good Roads Monthly* of Shanghai, will have charge of the new courses, which will cover a period of three years. Prof. Chiang is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and received a degree of Master of Science in Aeronautical Engineering. After leaving school he was employed for a time in the factories of the Buick and Dodge Brothers motor car companies before returning to China.

James McClure Henry, D. D., has been selected to succeed Charles Keyser Edmunds, Ph. D. as President of Canton Christian College. Dr. Edmunds who headed the college for the past 17 years is to become Provost of John Hopkins University. Wing Kwong Chung, who has been Chinese vice-president of Canton Christian College since 1917, has been named Associate President. Dr. Henry was born in Canton, graduating from the University of Wooster and the Union Theological Seminary. He returned to China in 1909, joining Canton College as executive secretary in 1917 and becoming vice-president in 1922. Mr. Kwong is a scholar of the First and Second Chinese Degrees. He became head of the Chinese department of Canton College in 1900 and with a brief interval has been continuously connected with the development of the college.

The new revenue law providing 25 per cent reduction in the amount of income returned for the calendar year is adjusted to tax payments as follows: Any one who has paid the full amount of the tax will be refunded 25 per cent without notifying the bureau. Those who have chosen to pay in four instalments and have paid the first instalment without deducting 25 per cent may pay half as much for the second instalment as for the first instalment, and the remainder of the tax in two equal instalments. Thus, one who would have paid $200 tax under the old law and actually paid one-fourth of that amount or $50 before the 25 per cent reduction became effective, should pay $25 for the second instalment and $37.50 when each of the two remaining instalments come due, a total of $150. The 25 per cent reduction may not be realized by omitting the second instalment and paying $50 for each of the two final instalments, the bureau has ruled.

There recently died at Medina, N. Y., an American journalist, George Kennan by name, whose writings during the period around 1890 had much to do with the ultimate overthrow of the Czarist government of Russia. Young Kennan went to Russia when a youth 20 years of age to work as a telegraph engineer. It was in this connection that he became acquainted with the horrors of the old Russian prison system in Siberia. He acquired a complete mastery of the Russian language to such an extent that he was able to associate with Russians as one of themselves. He spent several years in Siberia investigating the penal system for political prisoners and in making friends with the convicts. Copious notes which he prepared were smuggled out of the country and finally appeared in serial form in the *Century Magazine* of New York. Naturally they caused a sensation and according to a recent article in the *World's Work* the Russian Ambassador in Washington protested and tried, without success, to induce the American government to suppress the articles. In 1892 he published two volumes, "Siberia and the Exile System," which constituted one of the most terrible indictments of a supposedly civilized state. Translations of his articles and books were smuggled back into Russia and undoubtedly had much to do with the overthrow of the Czar's government in 1917.

Round the World Fliers

The latest news of the American Army round-the-world fliers was to the effect that they were to start out from England on July 30 to cross the North Atlantic ocean. They have been inEngland since July 16 replacing with pontoons the landing wheels used for the overland flight from Calcutta. The course is now to the Orkney Islands, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, Quebec and Washington, a distance of about 4,500 miles which will be made in 11 hops according to the prearranged schedule. By the middle of August the fliers should be ready to cross the American continent, in completion of the last lap of their round-the-world flight.

MacLaren, the British round-the-world flier, was reported at Kamchatka on July 25, ready to fly over the North Pacific to the Aleutian Islands. He went considerably farther north than the American fliers did, following a carefully worked out course made by Major Broome who voyaged through the Aleutians and the islands north of Japan for some 6,000 miles selecting the most suitable landing places. Major Broome joined the British plane in Tokio, making the fourth of the group in the single plane. MacLaren's plane is apparently faster than the planes being used by the American fliers and has a greater range. For this reason, when MacLaren finally got away from Rangoon he made very fast time to Tokio and had he maintained the same speed, there was considerable likelihood that, despite his numerous mishaps since leaving England, the honor of first circumnavigating the earth by aeroplane might have gone to him. However, reaching Tokio on July 7, he delayed many days and then, when he did set out, bad weather prevented him making daily flights or covering much distance.

An Argentinian, Major Zanni, is now attempting a round-the-world flight, and modestly announces that he will beat all records set by the Frenchman d'Oisy, the Americans or the Britisher MacLaren. He left Amsterdam on July 26, going to Paris. From Paris he flew to Lyons and the next day to Rome. His jumps thus far have been the shortest of any of the fliers. It will be remembered that when d'Oisy set forth from Paris, he flew 1,250 miles the first day to Bucharest. The next day he flew 940 miles and the fourth day found him in Karachi. It took the American fliers ten days, from July 4 to 14, to cover this distance of 4, 200 miles.

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Popular-Education Movement in Fengtien

BY WANG YU-LUN

THE Popular or "Mass" Education movement started in the province of Fengtien last year and although much progress has not as yet been made, a good foundation has been laid.

Realising the great percentage of illiteracy and the necessity for popular education in order to raise the standard of the people generally, an Educational Association most of the members of which are young men recently held an executive meeting and discussed methods of procedure. As a result of that meeting members of the faculties of the various schools and institutes in Mukden were appealed to to render free services in propagating the "1000 Character" course. In addition the Educational Association appealed to the Bureau of Education of the province for financial assistance in pushing the moverment.

The Educational Association, succeeded in inducing the Commissioner of Education to comply with the appeal for help and as a result an outline or program for popular education, has now been submitted to the Civil Governor for approval and action.

The program which has been outlined is as follows:

1. The object is to educate men and women in the fundamentals and supply them with a rudimentary education and knowledge of the responsibilities of citizenship.

2. Service shall be rendered in two ways: (1) Schools for Popular Education; Departments for Popular Reading.

3. The organization of the schools is as follows:

I. Schools for popular education will utilize all school buildings established and supported by the villages, districts, hsiens and the city classes will be held both day and evenings.

II. Students will be recruited from both sexes ranging from the age of twelve to fifty.

III. Schools directly under the control of the city shall be supplied by the Bureau of Education with $25.00 per month. Those in villages shall be under the management of the Commission of the districts or hsiens.

IV. Curriculum, Chinese (the popular-thousand-words textbook) and Arithmetic.

V. An hour of time shall be spent in lessons on each of the above-mentioned subjects at night. The period of work and recess shall be decided by schools respectively at their convenience.

VI. The time given for completing the course is four months. Certificates shall be granted to good students.

VI, The teachers of the various schools shall be employed in the Schools for Popular Education. Others may be employed as teachers when special circumstances require.

VII. Officers of Schools shall be selected from the regular schools. No salaries shall be paid.

IX. Thirty cents an hour shall be paid to each teacher for traveling expenses.

4. The organization of Departments for Popular Reading is as follows.

I. Departments for Popular Reading shall be called after the name of the subscribers, after the names of those founders, or after any names assigned by the subscriber or subscribers.

II. Books in simple language dealing with morality and conduct and physical education, shall be used as text-books.

III. A head shall be selected for each Department to manage and watch over all books in the Department and to give advice to those who attend.

IV. Both sexes, old and young are invited to attend.

V. All who take the conrses for a certain time may be rewarded in accordance with the work satisfactorily shown.

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News from North China

A meeting of the House of Representatives was called and held Friday afternoon, July 25, to vote on the nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen as Premier but only ended in a row. Four hundred representatives were present and a quorum was obtained at 3:15. A noisy session soon began. One Opposition member launched an attack on the acting premier, and a member of the government party got so exasperated that he was going to fight with bare fists, but was held back by other government members. As there was no prospect of obtaining order, the meeting was called off. The government parties were, however, quite confident of their success next week.

Although heavy rains have ceased except some light sprinkling from time to time, Tientsin is still threatened by flood. Water rises every day at the Ti Liu Pu gauge, according to official bulletins issued daily by the Chihli River Improvement Commission. These reports have been: July 20, 5.77 metres Taku Datum (that is, above the water level at Taku Bar); July 21, 7.15; July 22, 7.53; July 23, 7.44; July 24, 7.57; July 25, 7.69; and July 26, 7.74. This rise is not due to rainfall in Tientsin, but to water accumulations in the vicinity of Tientsin. At first, the foreign community recommended breaking a portion of the bank of the Hsi Ho to allow an outlet in order to save Tientsin. But this proposal was rejected by the civil governor since it was not humane to save one place by sacrificing another, although the city of Tientsin is far more important than country villages. On the other hand, the Hai Ho, the main outlet into the sea, is evidently unable to carry off all the accumulations. The water level at certain points of the Hai Ho runs as high as the bank now. Preparations have been made by various municipalities for the emergency and sand bags are seen on the road side here and there.

On July 21, the British Municipal Council of Teintsin issued warning to all residences and buildings in the British Concession stating that flood was unavoidable and that the people should prepare for the emergency. The statement reads: "The public is hereby notified that the Council has been advised that floods are imminent and perishable goods and valuables should therefore be removed to places of safety in case the protective dykes fail."

His Excellency Hsiung Hsi-ling, president of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, was in Tientsin for three days inspecting various dykes. A meeting of the Commission was held and as a result a letter was drafted and sent to the civil governor recommending various measures of flood prevention in the future. Mr. Hsiung returned to Peking this week end.

As a consequence of floods in various districts in Chihli and other northern provinces, the China International Famine Relief Commission has received numerous appeals for aid. The Commission held a general meeting and discussed the measures to be taken. As a result, the Commission has sent a memorandum to the government soliciting its help in raising the necessary funds. It is also suggested that surtaxes should be put in force again following the precedents of 1917. This same question was also discussed at a recent Cabinet meeting and it is reported that the government will levy surtaxes for a period of six months to effect relief measures with the proceeds in various flooded provinces.

General Chang Hsi-lan, Tutung of Chahar, has appealed to the President for relief funds after the recent flood in Kalgan which is said to be the severest in its history. More than one thousand people were drowned including large numbers of women and children. Thousands of people are now being fed by the authorities and are homeless. The President has contributed another sum of $20,000 from his private pocket for relief work in Kalgan, Lianghsiang and Fangshan. Other Cabinet ministers have also contributed several thousand dollars for the same purpose.

It is reported that the Peking government has recently circularized the provinces to the effect that according to the 8th article of the National Constitution, it is guaranteed to every Chinese citizen that "secrecy of letters and correspondence should not be violated except in accordance with law." Therefore, the recent practice of censoring mail must be stopped unless martial law has been declared.

Ever since the signing of the Sino-Russian agreeements a movement has been afoot in Peking for the abolition of all "oppressive and one-sided treaties signed between China and foreign powers." Now this movement has assumed a new phase, though it is doubtful whether anything will result from it. The teachers of the eight government schools in Peking recently held a meeting and issued a statement denouncing all treaties and agreements signed with foreign powers that do not give China reciprocal

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In the United States Court for China

A. THIELE, Plaintiff.
vs.
R. A. BURR, Defendant.

Cause No. 2456
Civil No. 924
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

R. A. BURR,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, July 8, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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consideration of her rights and privileges. They also laud the treaties or agreements recently arranged with Germany and Russia.

L. M. Karakhan, the Soviet Plenipotentiary Envoy in Peking, has presented a copy of his ambassadorial credentials to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which has been transmitted to the President's Office and a date will soon be decided upon for the reception of the first ambassador to China. The ceremony on this unprecedented occasion is said to be under careful deliberation by government officials, but probably it will not be much different from that of receiving ministers with the exception that after the ceremony, the President will send a representative to leave the President's card at the Russian Envoy's official residence as a return courtesy

It has not yet been officially published as to who will be appointed the first ambassador to Moscow, although reports have it that Liu Ching-jen, former Minister to St. Petersburg, has been decided upon as the first ambassador that Li Chia-ao, at present unofficial representative at Moscow, will be appointed Acting Ambassador awaiting the arrival of Mr. Liu. Other names such as Lu Tseng-hsiang, Sun Pao-chi and Dr. C. T. Wang have been eliminated for one reason or another.

The American Legation in Peking has, in a recent communication to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, drawn the attention of the Chinese government to its failure of payment of a number of loans advanced to Dr. U. Y. Yen, Director of the Bureau of the Chinese Provincial Students in the United States, that were from time to time contracted in Washington, D. C., to meet urgent demands of the Chinese students. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Education.

The Summer School for Teachers of Sciences under the auspices of Tsing Hua College is now in full swing. About one hundred teachers in physics, chemistry, biology, botany, astronomy, entomology and other sciences, from various parts of the country, are now attending daily lectures conducted by specialists. About twenty-one leading colleges and universities in China and sixty-five middle schools are represented. This is said to be a remarkable affair and will most probably be repeated next summer.

Colonel Campbell King, who has been in command of the 15th United States Infantry in Tientsin for the last fifteen months, has just received word from the War Department that effective from July 23 he has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. General King is a graduate from Harvard University, a distinguished graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, graduate of the Army Staff College, the Army War College, the General Staff College, and is carried on the War Department General Staff Eligible List. This is the second time he holds the coveted rank, for once before in the War he was promoted temporarily to the grade of brigadier.

The family members of Dr. Gilbert Reid have been reunited once again in Peking by the recent arrival of Miss Jean R. Reid who received in June her diploma of B. Sc. from Elmira College, New York State. She arrived in China on the *President McKinley* and was met by her father, Dr. Gilbert Reid, at Shanghai and by her mother and brother at Tientsin. Miss Reid held many honors at Elmira College and expects to devote her time to the work of the International Institute of China.

Tientsin, July 27, 1924. P. Y. C.

News from Central China

The native press reports that the revenue of the Kin-Han Railway for the six months closing June 30, amounted to $14,000,000. Of this sum approximately $4,000,000 was used for expenditure upon the line and $3,000,000 was alloted to the repayment of loans. The remaining $7,000,000 was taken up by the Loyang warlord, Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Chihli natives resident in Hankow propose to reorganise the provincial guild here. A preliminary meeting for this purpose was held in the Chin Wu Athletic Association Building on the 20th instant. At this meeting General Tu Shih-chun, Hankow garrison commander, was elected chairman of the guild.

The bandits who recently infested the city of Liuan in Anhui have been driven out by the Anhui provincial troops and have fled to the districts of Lotien and Macheng in Hupeh. Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan, having received this report, has given urgent instructions to his troops at Hwangchow to advance their camps and prepare for an attack on the bandits.

General Liu Hsiang, Tupan of Frontier Defence between Yunnan and Szechuan, reports having establish his headquarters at Luchow (Szechuan) while the Assistant Director of Military Affairs in Szechuan reports that he has established his headquarters temporarily at Tungchuan (Szechuan.)

The section of the Kin-Han railway between Shihchiachwang and Kaochin, which was broken down by the recent floods, has now been repaired and is in running order again. Full normal service of trains on the Kin-Han line will be resumed on Thursday.

Local Chinese papers gave a reassuring report to the public after having made a personal inspection of the Chang Chih-tung dyke at Houhu. They say that the water of the Han has not yet risen to the top of the dyke, but notwithstanding this the officials are busy directing a large body of coolies in making reinforcements against any contingencies.

C. J. Carroll, engineer-in-chief of the Hankow-Szechuan Railway, accompanied by Hsisan C. Liu, secretary and engineer-in-charge, left the port yesterday for Peking, where they are going upon the railway's affairs in connection with the returned Boxer Indemnity funds. Hopes are entertained that the money will be forthcoming, in which case work will be commended shortly upon the Hankow-Laohokow section of the line.

Shen Tze-liang, commissioner of foreign affairs for the province of Hupeh, received instructions from the Tuchun's yamen on the night of the 18th instant ordering him to transfer to the appointment of superintendent of the Customs at Hsinti, Hupeh. It is not yet known who is to be appointed as commissioner of foreign affairs here.

The Hupeh Industrial Bureau has issued a set of regulations prohibiting mining without license. Any person found to operate mines without having obtained a license from the Industrial Commissioner is liable to a fine of from $30 to $300.

The chamber of commerce of Wuchang and Hankow have elected Shu Yung-ting and Chow Shing-tang, chairmen, respectively, of those two chambers, to be the representives of the Wu-Han cities to the National Industrial Conference which is to be held shortly in Peking.

The streets of Nanchang city are still all covered in water, the depth in many places being about four feet.

The local Bank of Agriculture & Commerce in Taiping Road will soon circulate a new issue of notes in denominations of $1, $5, $10. The notes are said to have been printed in Germany.

It is reported that on Sunday Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan sent a telegram to the Peking government recommending Wu Nai-tseng to be appointed to the post of Commissioner of foreign affairs for the Province of Hupeh and requesting that a mandate to that effect should be issued immediately.

The Hankow Telephone administration announces that the exchange will shortly have a number of new instruments at its disposal for those desirous to become subscribers.

Several dykes in the vicinity of Wuchang are reported to be in very critical condition. The 18th section of the dyke to the northwest of Wuchang was broken on the 23rd inst., resulting in the washout of many cottages and houses. In Wuchang itself, several dykes, such as the Wutaikia dyke, are said to be in great distress. Unless the river stops rising, it is feared that they will be all broken by the water.

The Loyang Marshal is planning to appoint Wang Shih-yu, managing director of the Hunan-Hupeh Line of the Canton-Hankow Railway, superintendent for the resumption of work on the Szechuan-Canton-Hankow Line.

The Hupeh Industrial Bureau at Wuchang has received instructions from the ministry of agriculture and commerce to the effect that the prohibition of the exportation of cotton will be cancelled beginning from the 1st of August.

General Wang Yu-chin, general commander for the Defence of the Upper Yangtse, arrived in Hankow on the evening of July 21. He has now proceeded to Wuchang to see Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan on important official errands.

Reverend Abraham Younan, who has recently arrived in Hankow, is here on a short visit for the purpose of collecting funds for the Assyrian Christian Refugee Committee which has its headquarters in Mada, Kurdistan.

The chief adviser of the Han-Wang garrison commander, the commissioner of police for Hupeh and other local police authorities invited the police authorities in the foreign concessions here to a conference at the ex-German municipal council on July 29 to discuss plans for a foreign and Chinese united defence for Hankow.

The local rice and grain merchants are suffering greatly from the results of the Hunan and Kiangsi floods. The crops being completely destroyed, the farmers in those provinces are unable to ship merchants the ordered grain and rice for which they have already made payment. It is learned that many rice shops in the native city have already closed their doors. This brings the money market to further stringency.

Chang Fu-lai of Honan, has advised the government of his assumption of office on July 10 following his month's leave of absence to be present at the obsequies attending his father's death.

Hankow, July 26, 1924.

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News from South China

All Canton City public schools closed for the summer on July 14 and will resume sessions for the fall term September 1 next. In spite of the chaotic political conditions which prevailed in the city the last school year, the work was successful. Except for the first week of last December when the teachers went on strike to demand their regular pay, nothing unpleasant happened. The school officers on closing were only two months in arrears on their salaries. The municipal authorities are supporting nearly 50 institutions of learning of all grades. A party of school principals from Canton, headed by Commissioner Wang Jen-kang toured Japan and visited many Japanese cities and educational organizations for observation purposes for six weeks, returning to Canton on July 17. In return, a party of Japanese educationalists from Taiwan visited Canton during the week ending July 19.

To support the newly organized Kwangtung University, an amalgamation of the former High Normal, Law, and Agricultural Schools in Canton, there will be an improvement tax enforced in this province, the rate being 6 per cent. All buildings on land will be taxed on their value.

The Farmers' Department of the Kuomintang Political Party will hold an agricultural fair in Canton early next fall, when several conferences relative to the improvement of the farmers' social and political welfare as well as on the advancement of agricultural science and allied subjects will be conducted. The Kuomintang will also organize clubs for the farmers in the districts; so as to interest them in public affairs and in the political teachings of the reorganized Kuomintang Political Party. Among the activities will be the formation of volunteer corps among the farmers, so that they do not have to depend on the soldiery alone for their protection and defense.

Not all merchants in Canton submit to the new tax orders of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's followers without some protest. The sugar merchants in Canton have been on strike since June 23, refusing to pay the extra war tax of 2 1/2 per cent *ad valorem*. The shoe-makers in Canton are also talking of going on strike in order to avoid a proposed tax on their products. There are some 110 large shoe factories in the city. The 41 match factories in Canton and vicinity are also refusing to pay more war taxes. Dr. Sun's secretary of finance is asking for 1/2 cent stamp duty on every package of matches containing 12 boxes. The 800 opium dens in Canton succeeded last week in escaping further taxation by closing their doors and thus for a few days buying nothing from the Opium Bureau, on the income of which the Hunanese mercenaries in Kwangtung subsist. The attempt of some Yunnanese mercenaries in Fati, Canton, to levy 50 cents war tax on each hog slaughtered there also failed, the butchers stopping the sale of pork for several days until the order was withdrawn.

C. Y. Chen Kiewoon, commissioner of finance of Kwangtung and concurrently Canton city treasurer, proposes measures for the issue of another series of paper notes. General Hsu Chung-chi, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army, was certainly voicing the sentiment of the people when he recently questioned the wisdom of the proposition in view of past failures and subsequent loss to the people. It may be recalled that during 1920-1922 General Chen Chiung-ming and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, through the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, issued paper notes worth millions but without registration. Up to this day no one knows exactly how much was issued and to whom some of the millions went. Although T. T. Cheng, the managing director of the defunct bank, was convicted by Dr. Sun for failing to render an account, no definite and clear statement has been published, and it is not believed that there will ever be a true statement of the account.

The heart-rending practice of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's men of impressing Cantonese for involuntary military transportation service was revived early last week, when the Panyu magistracy and the Canton police headquarters were forced to furnish coolies for carrying the baggage for the outgoing troops.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mercenaries in Kaukong, Tsangshin, Tungkoun, and other cities have been making all sorts of trouble the last fortnight. They insisted on levying more military imposts and arrested persons for opposing their illegal acts. In Tungkun, the Hunanese mercenaries demanded a loan of $100,000 from the merchants, while in Tsangshin, the Yunnanese demanded that the inhabitants honor their $200,000 worth of unsecured military notes. At Kaukong, some Yunnanese attempted to tax fishery, silk export, and mulberry production, disarming the local police

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and the volunteers in order to avert a possible uprising of the people against the ill-treatment. The Kaukong citizens, however, succeeded in turning down the Yunnanese for the time being.

The mayor of Canton is assuming jurisdiction over the liquidation proceedings of the Canton branch of the Chinese Merchants' Bank of Hongkong, which recently failed, in spite of protest from the Kwangtung Procurator-General, who believes that such a matter should come within the sphere of the judicial department of government. In ordinary cases in Canton such matters usually come before the Canton District Court which inevitably appoints the General Chamber of Commerce as receivers.

Dr. Chao S. Bok, formerly Chief Justice of the South China Supreme Court, has arrived at Hongkong, after spending some time in Peking and Shanghai.

Guerilla warfare in South China has lately been transferred from Kwangtung to Kwangsi. Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi, has come into the hands of General Shen Hung-ying, whose latest military chief is Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Along the Fu River, however, some of Dr. Sun's men would not trust Shen, and Wong Shiu Hung, also claiming to be under Sun, has been preventing supplies from Canton going to his new comrades.

The Cantonese army friendly to Dr. Sun Yat-sen has reported that it has succeeded in ousting Chen Chiung-ming's followers from Yenping and Hoiping districts in Southern Kwangtung.

After six weeks in bandit captivity the Rev. E. H. Carne of Wuchow has been ransomed for $4000 and 13 rifles. The Chinese in Chiuping and vicinity put up the money.

For the week ending July 19 in Hongkong eight persons were burned to death in two fires, one at Queen's Road where five, including a fireman on duty, were burned and another at Sai Street where three were killed.

W. H. Gale, the United States Consul-General at Hongkong, has been admitted to the French Hospital suffering from influenza.

Many districts along the Canton Delta are now suffering from floods, and the western suburbs of Canton City hav been inundated since the middle of July to a depth of mor than a foot, at times, in several places. So far the city is not in any danger, but should the Shek-kok Dyke break, the city will experience great inconvenience. Up to date business in Wuchow, Fatshan, Samshui, and other cities along the West River in Kwangtung is still partly suspended on account of the flooding of the streets. The Kwangtung Merchants' Volunteer Corps is now undertaking relief work for the flood sufferers.

Chinese employes in Shameen, the foreign concession in Canton, numbering about 2000 men and 300 women, went on strike July 16 as a protest against the recently published traffic and police regulations there. The British and the French Municipal Councils in Shameen in their regulations require Chinese desiring to enter or leave Shameen after fixed hours to take out passes to which a photograph of the holder must be attached and also specify certain roads on which Chinese may walk, including other rules. Shameen has been a quiet place since the 16th, and ladies there who used to have "amahs" and "boys" to do this and that, now do their own house-hold work, while the men are enjoying some enforced holidays as all the clerical and other assistants in the hongs are out, making ordinary business impossible. The Chinese demanded the cancellation of the regulations they objected to and freedom of travel inside the concession without restrictions during business hours. The Chinese authorities in the city complied with the request of the British Consulate-General for mediation, and events up to July 18 made it appear that it would not be long till the strike is over. During the strike the foreign residents in Shameen organized committees to undertake what was formerly left to others, and there was no undue hardship given to anybody. Marines from the several foreign gunboats who happened to be in Canton Harbor also rendered assistance, while the Japanese community in the concession performed most of the hard work to the gratitude of every one. At the same time, many Chinese labor organizations in Canton did the best they could for the strikers, one-third of whom really could not afford to be idle long. Those having no home in Canton were housed in boats and junks or guild halls of the city, and free meals had to be supplied by the committee directing the strike to some of the men and women who left their work in Shameen. H.W

Hongkong, July 19, 1924.

Post and Rail Surtax for Famine Relief

Thousands and thousands of square miles from Tientsin to Canton and back into central China have been under water for several days, and plans are being made for relief measures which are badly needed. The Ministry of Communications has submitted to the cabinet a plan for a surtax on rail transportation, parcel post and telegrams, which has received the approval of the diplomatic corps as regards foreign-owned railways and will probably be adopted by the Peking government. The Cabinet is still without a permanent premier, Dr. W.W. Yen's appointment by President Tsao Kun not having been acted on by Parliament as yet.

There has been no development of moment as regards the Sino-Soviet situation. The Japanese minister to China, Yoshizawa is reported to have brought the Japanese government to a decision as to the terms on which Japan will recognize the Soviet, and with the minister's return to Peking this week it is probable that there will be early developments in this connection.

During the week the Chinese minister to Washington, Dr. Alfred Sze, informed Secretary Hughes that the Chinese government proposed to spend the Boxer money to be returned by the United States, for educational and cultural purposes with particular regard to scientific requirements.

The strike of all Chinese at Shameen has not been settled, and business is at a standstill. There has been no disorder of any account, but unless the authorities and the strikers reach an agreement soon, it is probable the foreign women of Shameen will be sent to Hongkong.

In the Philippines, Governor General Wood and the Filipino legislators are again at loggerheads. A bribery case involving the Medical Examining Board has stirred up feeling, threats having been sent witnesses and the director of the interior. The latter was summonsed before the legislature but refused to go on the orders of Governor General Wood. This immediately aroused the solons, and the prospect is that there will be as little cooperation and accomplishment at the present 90 day session as the last session.

China Suffers Worst Floods in Years

The head office of the China International Famine Relief Commission, which is carrying out an investigation to determine the severity and extent of flood distress, is in receipt of the following information.

Peking Metropolitan Area: From personal investigation conducted by Mr. Liu Hsi-lien, member of the Metropolitan Committee of the Commission, the Yungtingho south dyke has suffered a third break between the two already reported, and the water is flowing through all three breaks. There are 1,200 refugees near the river. No reports are yet available of victims on the other side of the flood. In Liangshan alone seventy-one villages are flooded.

Reports from various sources, both Chinese and foreign, indicate serious floods to the East of Peking, paricularly at Tungchow, Paoti, Shangho and Sanho, due to breaks in the dyke at Peiyunho. The greatest damage was probably in Tungchow where the water reached a height of seven to eight feet on level ground. At Paoti half of the district is under water. The break occurred at Shangho and Sanho Shunyi hsien and Wu Tsinghsien are also reported to be flooded.

Chihli: In Chihli province outside the Metropolitan Area the worst disaster occurred at Kalgan. Five thousand refugees are reported to be in Kalgan city alone. All the grain shops were on low-lying ground and there is undoubtedly a food shortage in the city.

An agent of the Commission reports from Tinghsien that the Shaho overflowed its banks on July 13 at Hsinlihsien, resulting in flooding that hsien. Many villages were destroyed and thousands are homeless in that region.

The Tsumaho, to the south of Peking, is also in flood. The city of Chochow is entirely submerged, and Hsincheng-hsien is also affected.

Fukien: No fresh news as to conditions has been received from Foochow, but a wire from the Governors of the province has been received in which assistance is asked for.

Hunan: According to Mr. H. C. Roberts, Secretary of the Hunan Committee of the Commission, who is now in Peking to report on conditions, the worst flood in the memory of natives has occurred in the South, Central and Northwest sections of the province, where several of the rivers rose simultaneously. Owing to the steep hills the water rushed on to the low regions with tremendous force, causing great damage to property and loss of life. The suffering is nearly general throughout the province and the loss of the fall crops will necessitate considerable relief in the fall and the winter.

Reuters reports, as regards South China that the Shekkok Dyke by which Canton and the vicinity is protected from water is in danger. Should it break, Canton would suffer another inundation similar to that of 1915, when the whole western suburb was 7 or 8 feet under water. The police and the merchant volunteer corps are taking precautions and preparing for emergency calls to special service if this misfortune should occur.

Reports from Wuchow, Shiuhing, Sanshui, Saiuam, Siutong, Fatshan, Szewui, Kohming and other places in the Canton Delta are pessimistic, all showing that the water is still rising.

The Chinese press states that a conference of officials of the Ministry of Communications on July 27 resolved to recommend flood surtaxes as follows:

Railways. Twenty cents on each first-class ticket, 20 cents on each second-class ticket all regardless of distance, and also 5 percent on freight charges.

Posts. Five per cent on parcels charges and nothing on ordinary mail.

Telegraphs. Twenty cents on each telegram.

These surtaxes to be effective from August 15.

The Diplomatic Corps has unofficially expressed the view that while it is in favor of the levy of surtaxes for flood relief, it wishes to see that every cent is spent for the cause and not acquired by the militarists. The supervision of the money by the International Famine Relief Committee is recommended.

China Without Legal Premier

Four hundred and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives were present on July 25 when the main question of the agenda was the vote on the nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen as Premier. The Opposition insisted on altering the agenda by first taking a vote on the motion to impeach the Cabinet on the ground that the settlement of the Sino-German Agreement was illegal. No one took the motion seriously beyond seeing in it an attempt to prevent the vote on the nomination of Dr. Yen. After some discussion the Speaker ordered a vote by standing, regarding the impeachment, which resulted adversely to the government. The latter's supporters then challenged the count and insisted on a ballot, in which 316 votes were cast, 181 for the motion and 135 against, 100 not voting; but the name-cards did not agree with the votes and the ballot was declared invalid. The House subsequently adjourned. There was much disorder throughout the proceedings.

Chinese Minister to Washington Alfred Sze, in replying to the note of Secretary Hughes informing China that President Coolidge had signed the joint resolution of Congress to remit to China the balance of the Boxer Indemnity, to begin as from October 1, 1917, expressed the thanks of his people and government for this signal proof of American friendship for China. Recalling that the first remission by the American government in 1908 enabled the Chinese government to devote the annual payments of the indemnity, thus set free, to educational purposes, he said that the results of the experiment had convinced his government of the wisdom of the step.

"It it the purpose of the Chinese government," he added, "to continue the policy with the further payments remitted by the present act of the American government with such modifications as experience and the demands of the times may dictate. As the demand for scientific education has in recent years been increasingly urgent in China, my government now proposes to devote the funds thus made available by the generosity of the American government to educational and cultural purposes, paying especial attention to scientific requirements. More-over, it is the intention of my government to intrust the administration of the funds to a board which shall be composed of Chinese and American citizens as members and also to avail itself of the services of experts on working out the details along the lines indicated. Upon the formulation of some definite plan I shall take pleasure in laying it before you for your consideration."

Karakhan to Present Credentials

L. M. Karakhan, Soviet ambassador to China, is to present his credentials to President Tsao Kun and Minister of Foreign Affairs Koo on July 31. Details of the ceremony are being worked out, and it will unquestionably be a unique occasion. According to a special dispatch to the North China *Star* from Peking under date of July 25, Karahan is now disposed to take up the question of the restoration of the former Russian legation directly with the Diplomatic Corps. One of the prominent members of the Soviet Mission in Peking remarks that the thing is moving slowly, although it is understood that the matter will not yet be taken up immediately. When told that the gentleman in charge of the former Russian legation and its appurtenances has moved out and has refused to be in charge of it any longer, the said gentleman remarks smilingly that "we are moving and they are moving too."

M. Karahan will take up the question himself, as soon as he is duly recognized by the Chinese government as the first Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China, that is, as he is officially called by the President, to whom he will present his letter of credence. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo. the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, will then formally introduce the Soviet Ambassador to the Diplomatic Corps—possibly to His Excellency M. Vittorio Cerruti, the Italian Minister, and to Sir James William Ronald Macleay the Brisith Minister in Peking. Both Italy and Great Britain have recognized Soviet Russia, and for that reason it is presumed that there ought not to be any obstacle in the way of establishing cordial relations with them.

And for the same reason, it is thought best that M. Karahan, as soon as he is ready to take up the matter of the return of the former Russian legation, will begin his negotiations, not with M. W. J. Oudendijk, the Dutch Minister in Peking and the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, with whom he has some sort of a misunderstanding, but with the Italian Minister, or the British Minister. In fact, this is the procedure which Mr. Oudendijk, the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, suggested before his departure for Japan. The conditions laid down by the Protocol Powers for the restoration of the former Russian legation will be still insisted upon, of course, no matter with whomsoever the question may be taken up. The only consolation is to be found in the fact that, inasmuch as both the Italian and the British Ministers are the representatives of the governments with which the Soviet Republic has already entered into diplomatic relations, they are expected to maintain a friendly attitude with Mr. Karakhan in the forthcoming negotiations.

Mukden reports that the Soviet agents, Borodin and Antonoff, have succeeded in inducing General Chang Tso-lin to accept their proposals for the settlement of the navigation question in the Sungari, the Amur and the Ussuri Rivers by mutual concessions, that is to say all Russian and Chinese steamers shall be at liberty to navigate the three waterways without restriction and under equal conditions. The most difficult question for the negotiators to tackle is the redemption of the enormous amount of rouble-notes in the possession of the Chinese merchants and others in Manchuria and the total amount is reported to be no less than two hundred million dollars. Bordin and Antonoff are still at Mukden.

Former Premier Liang Shih-yi, of Peking, after a visit at the White House recently with President Coolidge and other prominent government leaders, gave out an interview in which he said that any attempt to cause a delay in the customs increase in China would be evidence of bad faith on the part of the powers that signed the Washington conference agreement.

The former premier said he did not believe there was any relation between the delay in the customs increase and the argument that is now going on with reference to the Chinese Eastern Railway. The latter question, he said, concerns only China and Russia, although he added that the directors undoubtedly would recognise any just claims of other parties. He said that all the debts contracted by the road since the revolution would be settled without question.

The Shameen Strike

A *Reuters* report dated July 24 is the latest of the Shameen affairs: "News, which reached Peking this morning through the medium of official telegrams, revealed that little, if any, progress has been made towards bringing about settlement of the Shameen strike. Steps have indeed been taken to send away the women and children from the Concession to Hongkong and elswhere, and plans are being made to meet possible emergencies. A meeting between the strikers and the Shameen authorities had been arrangad for 6 p. m. on July 21, but the former failed to turn up. How ever, they sent along a series of demands, one being the unconditional reinstatement of the Shameen police who have joined in the strike. This seems to be one of the thorniest questions standing in the way of a settlement of the dispute.

A Japanese telegram from Ichang quotes a foreign informant as saying that the Wanhsien Junkmen's Guild has passed a resolution that henceforth the transportation by water of salt, copper, sugar and paper exports and of cotton and two other articles of import must be carried by junks.

The resolution adds that compradores of steamers acting contrary to the resolution would render themselves and their families liable to death.

The *International* News Agency reports that Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan, in the name of the Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei, has wired to General Hsiao Yao-nan, Inspector-General of the Lianghu provinces, asking him to sign a telegram to be addressed to the Peking government for the withdrawal of all foreign gunboats in the Yangtsze River. Tuli Yang Sen of Szechwan has also been asked to make such an appeal to the government. This manifestation will soon be made public in Peking, and these military authorities are said to be decisive in attaining their aim.

Japanese Minister Returning to Peking

A correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* wrote the following from Japan regarding Soviet-Japanese relations:

"Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, has returned from Saghalien, and is expected in Peking in a few days time. He may then be able to tell us what in the world took him up there, for as yet no reasonable explanation has been given One can only speculate that Japan, in her negotiations with the Soviet, is merely playing for time. By sending the Japanese Minister to Peking on a tour of investigation, the government gave the impression that the statns of Saghlien was still the subject of discussion in Tokyo and maintained the atmosphere, as it were, of Russo-Japanese conversations. The more one studies the problem, the more one is impressed with the difficulty with which Japan is faced. The General Staff in Tokyo are not in need of Mr. Yoshizawa's report on the situation in the first stepping-off stone from the Siberian coastline to Japan's breakwater of islands. They know the territory much better than he does. They also appreciate its peculiar importance.

"On no other subject, it may be hazarded, is the attitude of the Japanese militarists so adamant; and it now rests with them to win over the new government and public opinion. Viscount Kato is already pledged to unconditional evacuation.

Opinion, however, is not subject to such sudden fluctuation, and one hears that Kato's stand when he was out of office is meeting with growing support. Be that as it may, Japan was forced out of Siberia as much by the pressure of her own people as by the opinion of the outside world, and the situation in Northern Saghalien is an expression of the same policy that animated the militarists at the time of the allied intervention. The stress placed on the Nikolaievsk massacre in relation to Northern Saghalien is apparently not shared in foreign countries, for the Hughes Note at the time of the Washington Conference stated baldly that America expected Japan to evacuate the occupied territory and ignored the main event leading up to the occupation. Several conferences with Russia have already been broken up by Japanese reluctance to part with occupied territory; it remains to be seen whether the old policy still prevails. The *Nippon Dempo* picturesquely applies the saying "To go for wool and return shorn" to Mr. Yoshizawa's visit to Tokyo; which argues that the militarists have given the cold shoulder to his liberalizing tendencies.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

July 22. U. S. Secretary of State Hughes announces President Coolidge favors second disarmament conference.——Over 3,000 civilians killed in Brazilian revolution.

July 23. Allied Conference meets in plenary session. Financial questions cause delicate situation.——Governor General Wood and Philippine legislature again in dispute.——British government approves plan for renewal of China Consortium.——$15,000,000 bonds of Daido Electric Co. (Japanese) oversubscribed in United States in few hours.

July 24. Allied Conference awaits experts' decision as to legal harmony of Versailles Treaty and Dawes plan for rehabilitation of Germany.——Price of wheat takes decided rise in United States.——Hundreds of arrests made in Persia as result of murder of American consul.

July 25. Confidence felt in success of Allied Conference as all parties to it desire agreement.——Brazilian rebels strongly intrenched in Sao Paulo.——100,000 operatives will be effected by builders' lockout in Great Britain.——29 Portuguese aviation officers mutiny because of government's lack of support to Lisbon-Macao fliers.——British round-world flier MacLaren at Kamchatka ready for flight over Pacific.

July 26. Allied Conference plans to call in German representatives to discuss application of Dawes plan.——Argentinian, Major Zanni, flies from Amsterdam to Paris on first stage of world flight.

July 27. At Allied Conference, London, British premier suggests France evacuate Ruhr, but French and Belgian premiers flatly refuse.——Chinese Minister to Washington informs United States that remitted Boxer Indemnity fund will be used for education.

July 28. Results of Olympic meet at Paris are: America 94, France 64, Sweden 44 1/2, and Great Britain 41 1/4.——California to invite King and Queen of Spain to international pilgrimage to site of first mission near Monterey, on October 12.——New York-Buenos Aires air-route planned.——Suppression of opposing press by Facists causes trouble in Italy.——U. S. threatens to withdraw relations from Persia if American protection is not guaranteed.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Loe Men Len

饒孟任字伯章

(Jao Meng-jen)

Dr. Loe Men Len was born at Nanchang Hsien, Kiangsi province, in 1882. Early in his youth he was marked for a scholar. At the age of 13 he became a *licentiate* and in 1923 he passed the provincial competitive examination, winning the degree of *Chu Jen* and in the year following he became a metroplitan graduate of *Chih Shih* which is equivalent to the western Ph. D. Degree. Following this, he was made Junior Secretary of the Board of Works, holding the rank of Taotai. In 1903 he was sent first to Japan and then to England to study law. He graduated with the degree of B. A. from Lincoln's Inn and London University. Before returning to China, Dr. Loe served as Third Councillor to the Chinese Legation in London. Upon his return to China he took the examination of the Board of Education and was awarded the honorary rank of *Han-lin Compiler*.

The first appointment Dr. Loe received thereafter was Second Class Secretary to the Board of War but very soon he was promoted to be Senior Secretary of the same Board. Soon afterwards he was transferred to the law department of the Imperial Chancery or Cabinet, first as a sectional chief and then as a councillor.

Following the outbreak of the First Revolution in October 1911, Dr. Loe was elected a senator of the Nanking Provisional Assembly. In 1912 he became secretary to the President. During Yuan Shih-kai's term, he held many important positions among which were historiographer of the law compilation bureau in the Cabinet, Councillor of the Law Bureau in the State Department, Assistant Examiner, and Legal Councillor to the President.

In September 1917 Dr. Loe was made a member of the new Parliament which was created by the Northern Militarists following the overthrow of Chang Huan's monarchical movement, which assembled in August 1918 and subsequently elected Hsu Shih-ch'ang as president. In September 1919 he was awarded, the Second Order of Paokuang Chiaho and in January 1920 the Second Order of Tashou Chiaho. From February to August 1920 he was Deputy Director-General of the Currency Bureau.

In August 1922 the First Parliament, which had been twice dissolved was reconvoked. Some vacancies left by the non-arrival of some of the M. P's who had joined with the southern factions had to be filled by new members nominated according to the existing law. Dr. Loe was one to fill a vacancy and has been an M. P. ever since. He was also on the constitution drafting committee and chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs of the Lower House. Dr Loe is the author of many books on literature, as well as on politics. Besides this he has translated into Chinese many of Spencer's standard works and has also written a book of three volumes on the study of Buhddism.

General Li Shu-ch' eng was born at Ch'ien-chiang Hsien, Hupei province, in 1873 and was a salaried licentiate or Linsheng in the Ching Dynasty. He received a middle school education in the Ching-Hsin Institute of Learning in Hupei. Later he was sent by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to Japan to obtain a higher education. He first studied in normal college then joined the Military Officer's Academy where he graduated in November 1908.

While in Japan General Li became a member of the Tung Ming Hui, the revolutionary organization headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Owing to his intimate relation with Dr. Sun he became a prominent figure with the Tung Ming Hui. Upon his return to China in 1909, General Li was appointed Director of the Military Academy attached to the headquarters of the Kuangsi Army. Subsequently he was transferred to Peking where he received the appointment as a Member of the Chun Tzu Fu which is equivalent to the General Staff of the present day.

In the autumn of 1911 General Li went south to join the revolution. After the outbreak of the first revolution in October 1911, he became Chief Staff Officer to General Huang Hsing, Commander-in-Chief of Hanyang Defence. In January 1912 Dr. Sun Yat-sen was elected Provisional President in Nanking and General Li accepted the secretaryship to the President. From March to May 1912, General Li was Chief of Staff to General Huang Hsing the Administrator protem in Nanking. After Yuan Shih-kai assumed the presidency in Peking, General Li was made Lieutenant General and subsequently appointed Deputy Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau in the President's office.

General Li Shu-ch'eng

李書城字小澗

In 1914 General Li went to America accompanying Huang Hsing. He returned to China in 1916 and at once became Military Advisor to President Li Yuan-hung.

In 1917 the Southern Leaders formed a new government in Canton to defend the Provisional Constitution. Many of the southwestern provinces joined in this movement and General Li first served as Director-General for the Defence of Western Hunan and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the First Constitutional Army of Hupei. In 1919 General Li was appointed by the Canton Military Govement Director-General of the Alien Subjects Repatriation Bureau.

In December 1920 the Peking government made General Li a Chiangchun of the College of Marshals. In July 1922 he was appointed Advisor to President Li Yuan-hung. In September 1922 he became a Councillor of the Cabinet which position he is still holding. In October he was awarded the Second Order of Wenfu.

Mr. Lan Kung-wu was born at Wu-kiang Hsien, Kiangsu province, in 1886 and received his education at the Tokyo Imperial University, where he took a course in Philosophy. Mr. Lan is a great admirer of Mr. Liang Chichiao. The liberal leader and writer and upon his return to China, he took up journalistic work being editor of several leading papers at different times. He was one of the editors of *"Justice"* of which Liang Chi-chiao was the founder as well the editor-in-chief.

In 1913 Mr. Lan was elected Senator of the First Parliament. After the dissolution of the Parliament in January 1914, Mr. Lan went to Berlin to study. He remained there until 1915. Upon his return to Peking, he became chief editor of the Chinese Department of the *Peking Gazette* and also editor of the magazine *"Ta Chung Hua,"* founded by Liang Chi-chiao.

Mr. Lan played a very important part in the Yunnan Uprising against Yuan Shih-Kai's monarchical movement. In March 1916 he accompanied Liang Chi-chiao to Kuangsi, which later declared independence, responding to the call of General Tsao Ao, the Hero of the Yunnan Revolt. In June 1916 after the death of Yuan Shih-kai, the First Parliament

Mr. Lan Kung-wu
藍公武字志先

was reconvoked and Mr. Lan became a Senator again. In June 1917 it was again dissolved and the following month witnessed Chang Hsun's attempt to restore the boy emperor. In September 1917 President Feng Kuo-chang ordered a Provisional Senate or National Council and in January 1918 it was formally inaugurated with Mr. Lan as one of the Senators.

In March 1918 a mandate was issued for a new Parliament based on newly amended Election Laws. In August 1918 the so called Anfu or "Tuchun's" Parliament was assembled. Mr. Lan was elected a member of the House of Representatives. However he was present only at one meeting and then tendered his resignation. Subsequently Mr. Lan became President of the daily paper *Kuo Ming Kung Pao* in Peking. During the Anfu rule in Peking, this paper was considered the only paper that remained independent. It strongly supported the non-signing at the Paris Conference, and the Students' Movement. It was also the first paper which introduced "modern thoughts" through journalistic means. It was finally closed by the Anfu government in the autumn of 1920. After this, Mr. Lan in co-operation with Liang Chi-chiao started the magazine called *"Re-organization"*. In June 1922 the First Parliament was for the second time revoked and Mr. Lan returned to Peking and became a Senator again. Mr. Lan is an important member of the Progressive Party. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Hsu Fo-su. Mr. Lan was awarded the Third Class Chiaho in December 1919.

General Li Keng-yuan
李根源字印泉

General Li Keng-yuan was born at Teng-yueh Hsien, Yunnan province, in 1878. After acquiring an elementary military training in Yunnan, he was sent to Japan among the sixth group of Chinese military students to study in the Japanese Military Officers' Academy. The course he took was in the infantry and he was graduated from that institution. After his return to China, General Li became Director of the Military Lecture Hall of Yunnan and later was concurrently Councillor of the General Staff Office of the Yunnan Forces.

Upon the outbreak of the First Revolution in October 1911, General Li organized a Revolutionary Force with the students of the Military Lecture Hall and declared the independence of Yunnan. He was elected *Vice Tutu* or Assistant Military Director.

In 1913 General Li was elected a Member of the House of Representatives of the First National Parliament which was dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai in January 1914. In 1915 he joined the Yunnan Rebellion. During Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement, General Li secretly travelled between Japan, Hongkong and the South Sea Islands as representative of the Revolutionary Forces. In March 1916 he took part in the organization of the headquarters of the Southern Expeditionary Forces at the boundary between Kuangtung and Kuangsi. In July 1916 following the death of Yuan Shih-kai, General Li was appointed Civil Governor of Shensi to succeed General Ch'en Shu-fan who had been hitherto acting in the capacity of Military Governor of that province. In October 1916 he was conferred the Third Order of Merit. In July 1917 he resigned from the Civil Governorship of Shensi owing to difference of opinion with General Ch'en Shu-fan. He was first taken prisoner by General Ch'en and, afterwards he effected his escape to Peking.

During 1918 and 1919 General Li was connected with the Military government of the South in which General Tsen Chun-hsuan played a leading role. General Li has always been known as the clever advisor and right hand man of General Tsen. Thus he has been a prominent figure of the *Chen Hsueh Hui*, a political party, of which General Tsen is the leader,

In June 1922 after the Chihli-Fengtien War when General Li Yuan-hung re-assumed the presidency, General Li Keng-yuan was a member of the parliament which reassembled in August 1922. In September 1922 he was appointed Director General of the Government Aeronautic Bureau. In October he was awarded the Second Class Wenfu and Yun-Wei Chiangchun, a member of the College of Marshals. In November 1922 General Li was appointed Acting Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. In January he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, of which post he was relieved in September.

General Liu Chen-hua
劉鎮華字雪亞

General Liu Chen-hua was born at Kung Hsien, Honan province, in 1883, and was a Shiu-tsai or licentiate being graduated from the Peking Law College.

General Liu took an active part in the First Revolution, having under his command a brigade of soldiers stationed at the boundary between Shensi and Honan. After the establishment of the Republic, Yuan Shih-kai took great interest in General Liu and had his troops re-organized under the name of Chen Sung Chun. These troops were very soon engaged in suppressing the bandits which were then thickly infesting the province of Honan. In 1913 General Liu was made a Major General and in 1914 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General. Subsequently he was granted the Third Order of Merit.

In 1917 General Liu with his troops was sent to Shensi to maintain order which had been disturbed by banditry and other political disturbances. General Liu carried out this mission to the satisfaction of the Central government, which appointed him Civil Governor of Shensi in April 1918. He was still commanding officer of the Chen Sung Chun.

In October 1920 General Liu was granted the First Class Wenfu and in December 1920 the Second Class Tashou Chiaho. In March 1922 he was given the brevet rank of a full General. In May 1922 he was appointed to act concurrently as Military Governor of Shensi. In July 1922 he was made "Fou-Wei Chiangchun", a member of the College of Marshals. In October 1922 he was granted the First Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho, and in December 1923 he was made a Full General.

General Liu is still the Civil Governor and the Acting Military Governor of Shensi.

General Lung Chi-kuang was born at Meng-tze Hsien, Yunnan province, in 1868 and comes from the Miao-Tzu Tribe. Later he became a Chieftain which position he finally gave up to his elder brother Lung Chin-kuang and he himself joined the Imperial Troops in Yunnan,

General Lung began his military career as a sergeant. In 1903 when Tsen Chun-hsuan became Viceroy of Kuangtung-Kuangsi, General Lung went to Kuangsi and subsequently displayed much bravery in connection with the troops engaging in the suppression of local bandits. In 1904 General Lung was appointed by the Viceroy Tsen as Acting Prefect of Sze Ch'eng Fu. In 1906 he became *Taotai* of the Tso-chiang Circuit in Kuangsi province.

In 1908 be became Acting Provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Land Troops of Kuangsi. This appointment was substantiated to him in March 1909. In 1911 be was relieved of this post by General Lu Yung-ting. General Lung at that time had under him 13 regiments of troops which were named *"Chi Chun"* after himself. In that year at the recommendation of the then Viceroy of Kuangtung-Kuangsi. Chang Ming-chi, General Lung's troops were transferred to Canton.

In July 1911, at the time when revolutionists were active General Lung was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 25th Division of the Imperial Army and concurrently Assistant Commander-in-Chief of the Emergency Defence. It was his troops which rendered full protection to Viceroy Chang during the First Revolution which broke out in October 1911.

In December 1912, the first year of the republic, General Lung was appointed Co-Director of the troops of Kuangtung. In July 1913 he was specially appointed by the Peking Government as Pacification Commissioner to Kuanttung.

In August 1913 he was appointed Tutu, Military Governor of Kuangtung, and during May 1914 he was concurrently Acting Civil Governor.

In June 1914 General Lung was made *"Hun W'u Shan Chiangchun"*, Field Marshal, and appointed Director of the Military Affairs of Kuangtung. In December 1915 he was made Duke of the First Order by Yuan Shih-kai, and in January 1916 Prince of the Second Degree for services in Yunnan.

In July 1916, immediately after the death of Yuan Shih-kai, General Lung was the Military Director of Kuangtung

General Lung Chi-kuang
龍濟光字子誠

and was appointed Director-General of Mining Administration in Kuangtung and Kuangsi. In order to maintain his influence, he took his 3,000 crack troops to Kiungchow making it his stronghold and causing constant trouble to the authorities of Kuangtung. In 1917 Eiungchow was taken by the southern leaders, and General Lung who was at Hongkong, gathered together the remnants of his troops and transferred them to Tientsin Hsiaochan was chosen as the place to station these troops.

In 1920 after the Chihli-Anfu fight, the Hsiaochan troops were disbanded, the reason being that General Lung was in sympathy with the *Anfu* leaders. At that time he retired to private life and has been living in Tientsin where he has a residence in the foreign concession.

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New Books and Publications

Population

Population Problems, by Edward Byron Reuter, Ph. D. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1923.

In his book, *Population Problems*, which is one of the Lippincott Sociological Series, Professor Reuter attempts an analytical study of such present day problems as the pressure of population on the world's food supply, the declining birth and death rates, and the social worth of the races and classes now showing a disproportionately high birth rate. A considerable group of sociologists and social psychologists, of which McDaugall in America and Dean Inge in England are examples, have expressed fear lest the higher birth rate generally characteristic of the poorer classes should presage racial deterioration. Dr. Reuter points to the fact that most of these social theorists have begun with an assumption which is at least open to question, that poverty is coincident with biological inferiority. He indicates furthermore that the more prolific classes and races have a correspondingly high death rate which usually checks any undue increase in their absolute number.

The book contains an intelligible explanation and criticism of the Malthusian theory of population and its later modifications, together with a survey of the theories which have been advanced since the time of Malthus either in denial of his proposition or as a substantiation of it. Dr. Reuter is not entirely convinced of the logic of Malthus. The theory does not explain the lowering birth rate among certain Europeans, notably the French, nor among the well-to-do classes generally in Europe and the English speaking countries. Dr. Reuter finds the explanation of this decreasing birth rate in the fact entirely unforeseen by Malthus, that "people deliberately choose to limit the number of their offspring, and have sufficient knowledge of the technique of birth control to realize their desire." As regards the food supply, the author takes the position that the earth is not now supporting nearly the number of people who might easily live on its surface. The application of science to agriculture is still in its infancy, and large areas of the world, especially in the tropics, are yet to be brought under cultivation. As a result of these potential improvements, the available food supply might be increased even more rapidly than population.

Students of recent colonial expansion will be interested in the contention of Dr. Reuter that the Europeanization of the world is closely related to the problem of overpopulation in Europe. Asia, for instance, supports only 52 persons to the square mile compared with 125 in Europe. White expansion, however, is apparently approaching an end for the reason that the white birth rate is falling rapidly and in some regions is already practically stationary. On the other hand, political control by the whites of non-European peoples, with the consequent prohibition of tribal warfare and the reduction of the death rate through the application of medical science, is making possible a great increase in the population of races whose numbers have for some time been almost constant. While Dr. Reuter ignores the question, the student is brought face to face with the possibility that the white races might thereby be preparing the way for their elimination as dominant factors in the world.

In connection with the qualitative differences in population stock, the American immigration problem receives some treatment. While Professor Reuter places greater emphasis on the factor of social environment than do most sociologists at the present time, he gives full recognition to the necessity of eliminating the dysgenic classes and the desirability of promoting so far as possible the birth rate of the superior stocks.

The book is written more for the general reader than the specialized student. It makes no claim to comprehensiveness, and indeed the author in many cases does not stop to analyze the statistics which he cites. Neither is any attempt made to advance any general population theory. The worth of the book lies in its effort to bring together in readable form much theory and many facts which previously were available from only scattered sources.

Robt. T. Pollard.

St. John's University,
July 19, 1924.

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SHANGHAI

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since writing our last week's report the market witnessed a succession of strong markets with prices experiencing a sharp advance, due to the heavy purchases made by Japanese and covering of shorts in sympathy with the sudden rise in Mid-Americans owing to the government report being construed bullish.

As to the crop outlook, we think that with the exception of Hunan, Chihli and scattered localities in the Yangtsze Valley, evidence has been accumulating that the favorable weather which has prevailed the past week has been instrumental in bringing about a marked improvement in the condition. This may especially be said of the Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Hupeh cotton belts, where the present outlook, with a late fall, would justify the expectation of a good yield, although our reports from Hunan and Chihli belts are by far less cheerful.

Under the circumstances, we think for the present the bear side of the market will offer the best basis for operations and if any temporary firmness should develop in the speculative markets, we think that advantage should be taken of such moments to sell.

Yarn.—The market has been quite firm during the past week, prices showing at one time an advance of one and a half taels, making a total advance of five to six taels during the week, the market closing firm. Some 5,000 to 6,000 bales in all counts have been booked for export to Szechuen, Fukien, Canton, Swatow, Wuhu, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Northern Ports and over 6,000 bales direct business with the mills has been recorded. As to the future trend of the market, we still adhere to our opinion that no radical decline will be felt locally.

Liverpool, July 24. 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot	18.60	Pence
„ Oct	16.62	„
„ Jan	16.14	„

Market:—*Firm.*

New York, July 24, 1924.

New York Market:—

Oct	28.40	Cents
Dec	27.47	„
Jan	27.50	„
Mar	27.65	„
May	27.75	„
Spot	34.75	„

Market:—*Easier.*

Bombay, July 24, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	535	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July	„	532	„ „
Fine Oomra, July	„	570	„ „

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	50.50
Shanghai, Spot	„	45.50
M-ginned, Spot	„	45.50
Taichong, Spot	„	47.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	„	47.00
Ningpo, Spot	„	45.00

Market:—*Firm.*

Exchange

BY B. Y. CHU

For the information of readers of the China Weekly Review unfamiliar with the intricate working of exchange in China, Mr. B. Y. Chu, a prominent Chinese banker of extensive experience in exchange dealings, has written a series of explanatory articles of which this is the seventh.

VII.

The World's Production of Silver

The bulk of the world's silver production comes from the North American continent, and the greatest producing countries are the United States and Mexico, their combined annual output being more than 65% of the world's total. The Mexican production was greatly curtailed in 1915, 1916, and 1917 on account of civil war raging in that country. However, with the return of peaceful conditions the Mexican silver mines have regained their former producing scale. In 1922, the production was 85,000,000 oz. which is even larger than that of the United States. Statistics of annual production are given roughly in the following table in ounces:

	U. S. A.	Mexico	Canada	Other Countries	Total
1913	66,802,000	70,700,000	31,525,000	54,877,000	223,908000
1915	74,961,975	39,570,151	26,625,960	43,047,559	184,204745
1916	74,415,000	22,838,000	25,460,000	45,230,000	168,843000
1917	71,740,000	35,000,000	22,221,300	45,226,100	174,187800
1918	67,810,000	62,517,000	21,284,000	46,784,000	198,395000
1919	56,682,000	65,904,000	16,021,000	37,853,000	176,460000
1920	53,052,000	64,465,000	13,988,000	38,853,000	170,000000
1921	55,362,000	66,662,000	12,794,000	39,395,000	174,213000
1922	60,000,000	85,000,000	17,000,000	48,000,000	210,000000

The other important silver producing countries are:

Name	Average annual Production
Central American States	about 2,500,000 oz.
Bolivia and Chili	,, 4,000,000 ,,
Peru	,, 10,000,000 ,,
Spain and Portugal	,, 4,000,000 ,,
Japan	,, 6,000,000 ,,
Australasia	,, 10,000,000 ,,

The price of silver was rather steady from 1913 to 1915. the highest and lowest quotations were 21 1/16 and 22 1/8d respectively, during these years or a difference of about 7 pence. Then the Shanghai sterling rate never exceeded 3/—. Not until May 1916 did the price of silver rise sharply, and fearful fluctuations began to take place. But, the tendency was on the firm side in spite of wild fluctuations. The quotations rose every year until 1920, when the peak price of 89½d. was reached. During that year, the heaviest fluctuations also occurred, for the lowest was 33 7/8d. in December, or a difference of nearly 5 shillings for the year. Since 1921, however, in spite of heavy continental sales, the market has been kept rather steady through purchases by the U.S. government, the Indian government and by speculative support from Indian Bazaars and China. The highest was 40 5/8d. in January 1921, and the lowest never went below 29d. What the future course will be, will depend on the factors of demand and supply hereafter.

With the completion of purchases under the Pittman Act, the demand for silver seems to depend largely on the amount of stocks in China and India and the prospects of the export trade of these two countries. However, taking 1922 as the basis of comparison, the present stocks in China seems to be quite sufficient to meet needs of trade. Both Import and Export trades are very dull, and on account of military disturbances in the various provinces and the poor economic status of the European markets, there is no indication of an immediate expansion of China's export trade. In 1922, China's net imports of silver were about 60,000,000 ounces of which the Canton Mint absorbed a big portion. Now that this Mint has been suspended, China's annual silver requirements very likely will not exceed the above figure in the near future. Therefore, the demand from China probably will not be too emphatic.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 30, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of silver in London has remained steady during the week and to-day's quotations of 34$\frac{3}{4}$d. spot and 34$\frac{7}{8}$d. forward are $\frac{7}{16}$d. above those ruling last Wednesday; during the same period the price in New York has steadily advanced from 67$\frac{3}{8}$c. to 68$\frac{1}{4}$c. Our official T/T rate on London has followed the course of silver and is $\frac{1}{2}$d. higher @ 3/3$\frac{1}{2}$d. Locally the market has ruled steady, due chiefly to sales of Yen and sterling T/T by speculators. A few bills against silk and tea have been placed, but the demand still exceeds the cover available. We quote 3/3$\frac{5}{8}$d. July/Aug., 3/3$\frac{11}{16}$d. Sept., 3/3$\frac{3}{4}$d. Oct./Dec.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

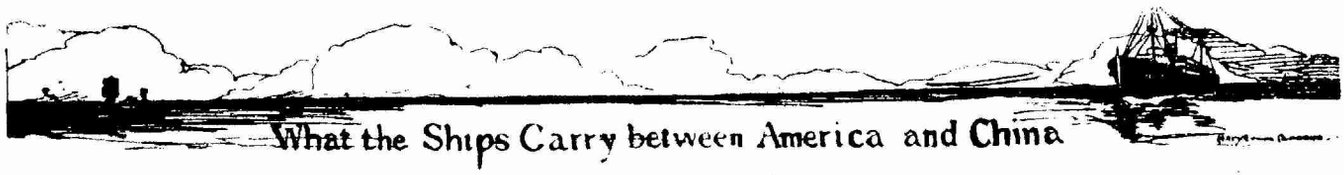
Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 44,172,000 an increase of Tls. 5,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 51,130,000 an increase of $ 1,010,000.
Silver Yen. .... Yen. 800,000.

Estimated value Tls. 81,034,000 as against Tls. 49,518,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday July 24	Friday July 25	Saturday July 26	Monday July 28	Tuesday July 29	Wed. July 30
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.477	3/3	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½
O/Dfts. ,,	—	33$\frac{15}{16}$	3/3$\frac{3}{16}$	3/3$\frac{9}{16}$	3/3$\frac{9}{16}$	3/3$\frac{9}{16}$	3/3$\frac{9}{16}$
4m/s ,,	—	3/3¼	3/3½	3/3¾	3/3¾	3/3¾	3/3¾
T/T India	231.488	223	225	227	227	225¼	225¼
T/T France	1,351.136	1390	1400	1420	1415	1425	1425
T/T N. Y.	71.057	71½	72	72¼	72¼	72¼	72½
T/T Hong	73.136	73¼	73⅜	73½	73¼	73¼	73¼
T/T Japan	57.943	58	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	57¼
T/T Batavia	196.534	192	193½	195	195	195	194½
T/T Straits	71.045	72	71½	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/5.068	3/4¼	3/4½	3/4⅝	3/4¾	3/4¾	3/4⅞
4m/s , D/P	—	3/4⅜	3/4⅜	3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3/5	3/5
6m/s , D/A	3/5.43	3/4⅝	3/4⅞	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛
4m/s B/E. C., D/A, D/P	1 421.136	1460	1470	1490	1485	1495	1495
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	74.011	74	74½	74¾	74⅞	74⅝	75
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74¼	75	75¼	75¼	75¼	75⅛

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 28	July 29	July 30
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34$\frac{15}{16}$	34$\frac{7}{8}$	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 67½	G. $. 67¾	G. $. 68	G. $. 68⅛	G. $. 68⅛	G. $. 68¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chaupping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 278.90	Tls. 277.90	Tls. 278.50	Tls. 276.10	Tls. 275.40	Tls. 275.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.0	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	70.75	70.8375	70.7625	70.8375	70.7875	70.725
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4½%	4½%	4⅓%	5%	6%	5%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 86.68
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 440⅜
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3¾%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5$\frac{13}{32}$
,, ,, 4	3⅞%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4⅜
,, ,, 6	4⅛%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10$\frac{7}{16}$



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. June 1.27 equalGold $1

S. S. President Hayes, June 18, from U. S. A.

Ink, Printing	Pls.	185
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Oranges, Fresh	,,	963
Paints, Unclassed	,,	90
Paper, Blotting	,,	19
,, Wrapping	,,	23
,, Writing	,,	19
,, Unclassed	,,	662
Petrolatum	,,	44
Raisins	,,	1,380
Soap, Laundry	,,	810
Sugar, Cube	,,	10
Wax, Paraffin	,,	517
Chocolate	1 bs.	180
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	149,700
Machines, Sewing	,,	18
Motor-cars	,,	5
Motor-trucks	,,	10
Oilcloth	,,	1,260
Typewriters	,,	19
Jellies	Doz.	100
Canned Fish	,,	148
Coffee, in Tins	,,	115
Files	,,	350
Shovels	,,	50
Cigarettes	Mille	63,935
Cigars	,,	35
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	Galls.	29,364
Paints, Unclassed	,,	123
Rum	,,	20,630
Varnish	,,	120
Shoes	Pairs	417
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 796	Hk. Tls.	27,391
Machinery	,,	92,044
Treasure, Silver Bars	,,	355,026

S.S. Erwiken, June 19, from U.S A.

Bones, Cow	Pls.	900

S. S President Jefferson, June 23,

To Seattle.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	38
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	129
,, Whole, Dried	,,	8
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	1,866
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	420

To Baltimore:

Egg Yolk, Dried	Pls.	186
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	468

To Buffalo:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 65	Pls.	64.21

To Chicago:

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 80	Pls.	80.93
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	90
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	22
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	4,351

To New York

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 25	Pls.	24.96
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other ports, Bls. 83	,,	84.16
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.50
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	45
Tea, Scented, Shanghai	,,	4
Bristles	,,	104
Camphor	,,	100
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	458
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	736
Hair, Human	,,	103
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	1,007
,, Fox Large	,,	1,004
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	35,274
,, ,, Tanned	,,	2.800
,, Marmot	,,	4,861
,, Moufflon	,,	2,000
,, Rabbit	,,	30,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	30,909

S. S. Iyo Maru, June 23, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	4,961
Gum, Resin	,,	729
Leather, Calf,	,,	8
Leather, Kid	,,	3
Leather, Patent	,,	4
Oranges, Fresh	,,	108
Clocks	Pcs.	16
Motor-cars	,,	6
Belts, Leather	Doz.	1,200
Cigarettes	Mills.	56,050

S. S. Havre Maru, June 23,

Bones, Cow	Pls.	300
Dextrine	,,	145
Flour, Corn	,,	51
Sugar, Corn	,,	370
Starch	,,	87
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,491
Wax, Paraffin	,,	7,156

S. S. Arizona Maru, June 24, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	2,756
Wax, Paraffin	,,	427
Cigarettes	,,	61,500

S. S. Shinyo Maru, June 30,

To San Francisco

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	459
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	43
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	18
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	21
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	168
Brassware	,,	21
Tea, Green: Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	44
Hyson, other Ports	,,	25
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	83
Paper, Cuttings	,,	213
Tallow, Vegetables	,,	83
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	3,000
Treasure: Gold Bars	Hk. Tls.	244,670
,, Coins ($20), Ami.	,,	17,815
,, ,, ($10), ,,	,,	138
Silver Coins ($1), ,,	,,	267

To San Pedro.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	11
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	44
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	6
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.09
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	75
Suit-cases, Leather	Pcs.	34

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	259

To Baltimore

Bristles	,,	50
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	3,973

To Boston

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	5

To Chicago

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.22

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.03
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.31
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	38
Bristles	,,	62
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	300
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	621
Feathers	,,	119
Oil, Camphor	,,	84
Wool, Sheep's	,,	325

S. S. West Nomentum, June 27, from U. S. A.

Iron Galvanized: Wire Rope, Old	Pls.	679
Flour, Wheat	,,	184
Milk, Evaporated	,,	63
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	2,235,938
Softwood, Clear ,,	,,	5,231

S. S. Cyclops, July 7

To New York.

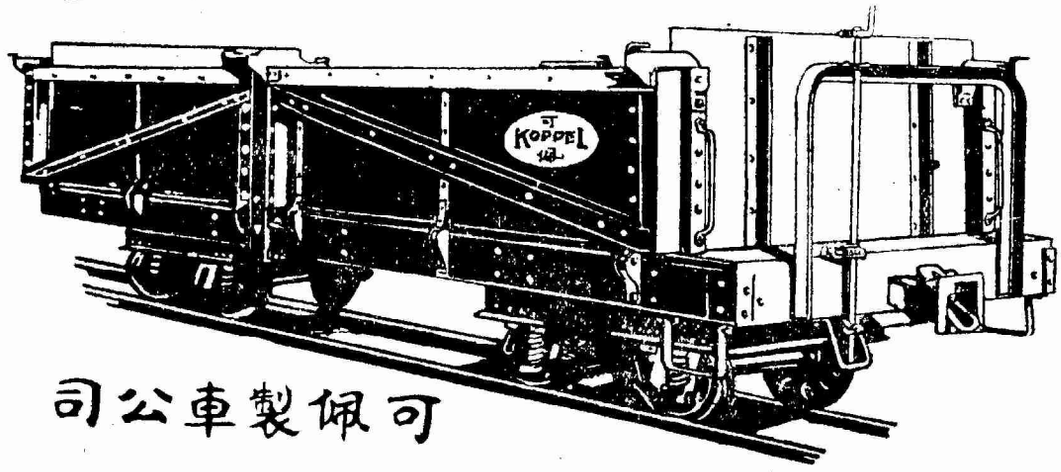
Bristles	Pls.	165
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	171
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	478
Hair, Horse	,,	61
Hair, Human	,,	58
Straw Braid, White	,,	18
Wool Sheep,'s	,,	1,342
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	7,760

S. S. Havre Maru, July 5,

To New York:

Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	11
Tea, Black Kiukiang	,,	46
Camphor	,,	200
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	261
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	457
Hides, Buffalo	,,	215
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	89
Oil, Wood	,,	1,407
Seed, Sesamum	,,	840
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	64,800
Skins, Cat	,,	500
,, Mole	,,	2,000

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



司公車製佩可

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Peking Manila Iloilo

29-337

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

July, 23, 1924, Cause No. 2465, S. Hughes et al v. S/S "Owego"; testimony taken of S. Hughes, F. Kinney; continued to August 2nd.

" 23, " Civil " 159, P. W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; deposition taken of K. S. Park.

" 25, " " " 170, M. L. Stuart-Murray v. C. Tenney; testimony taken of plaintiff, defendant, and Ng Hoh; submitted.

" 25, " " " 164, Z. K. Sung v. Rowan; testimony taken of defendant; submitted.

" 26, " Crim. " 645, U. S. v. W. D. Harris; plea of guilty entered; testim ny taken of Sawa Singh; submitted.

" 26, " " " 643, U. S. v. J. S. Potter; plea of guilty entered; submit ed.

" 26, " " " 642, U. S. v. J. S. Dolan; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

UNITED STATES v. PAUL S. CRAWLEY.

(Continued from last week)

statute does not require sole possesssion or exclusive control, nor does either involve ownership[3].

We do not think, however, that the evidence justifies a finding that defendant actually "set up * * * any gaming table * * * or gambling device."[4] Rather, as above suggested, we think it shows that these devices were already on the premises and in use before defendant took over the lease and that the main object of his doing so was to secure the "protection" of which he speaks. This, however, is the very object which must be prevented. The exemption of our nationals from Chinese jurisdiction must never be used as a cloak for their lawlessness or that of others. The prohibition of gambling is not less express, and should not be less effective, under American than under any other law.

We, therefore, find the defendant guilty under the first of the two sections above cited "of knowingly permitting the use of devices for the purpose of gambling" on these premises of which he had at least partial possession or control.

The section provides for either imprisonment or fine and as this appears to be defendant's first offense of the kind we shall give him the benefit of the lesser penalty, tho in the maximum degree. He is, therefore, sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars ($500.00) United States currency, with subsidiary imprisonment according to law in case of non-payment, together with the costs of this prosecution. He is placed in the custody of the special Deputy Marshal until oportunity for payment has been provided, and defendant is warned that a repetition of his offense will entail the extreme penalty.

2 Cyc. XX, 895.
3 U. S. v. Hadley, I Extrater. Cases, 210.
4 Act of Congress, March 3, 1901, U. S. Stats. at Large. Sess II Ch. 854, sec. 865 See the section construed in U.S.v. Hadley, I Extrater, Cases, 207.

UNITED STATES v. SAMUEL B. GAYNOR, KNUTE HANSEN and MATTY K. SMITH

(Cause No. 2320; decided September 26, 1923)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Crimes:** EVIDENCE The rule of reasonable doubt applied.
2. ID: ID: DECLARATIONS of an accused, tho jointly charged with two others, are not admissible against the latter where no conspiracy is alleged.

Chauncey P. Ho'comb, Esquire, Special United States District Attorney, for the prosecution.

Messrs. Sellett & Blume for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is a prosecution for robbery alleged to have been committed on August 20, 1923 at 11 King Loong Ka, Shanghai. The first named defendant failed to appear when the case was called for trial and his bond is accordingly forfeited. The other two, appeared and pleaded not guilty.

Two witnesses were called from each of the shops where the robbery occurred, but only one of these attempted to identify the accused as having participated in the affair. The chauffeurs testified to having car-

July 26, 1924, Crim. No. 644, U. S. v. A. B. Henningsen; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of B. J. Holland, defendant, C. A. Nahmmacher; submitted.

„ 28, „ „ „ 646, U. S. v. A. Carlsen; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

July 25, 1924, Civil No. 170, M. L. Stuart-Murray v. C. Tenney; judgment for plantiff.

„ 25, „ „ „ 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; order for payment of judgment

„ 26, „ Crim. „ 645, U. S v. W. D. Harris; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

„ 26, „ „ „ 643, U. S. v. J. S. Potter; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

„ 26, „ „ „ 642, U. S. v. J. S. Dolan; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

„ 26, „ „ „ 644, U. S. v. A. B Henningsen; defendant fined $10; costs remitted.

„ 28, „ „ „ 646, U. S. v. A. Carlsen; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co

„ 16, „ „ „ 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.

„ 24, „ „ „ 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 13, 1924, Corpn No. 10, J. E. Hayes Engineering Corporation; annual statement.

„ 24, „ Cause „ 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. The Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al; satisfaction of judgment.

„ 28, „ „ „ 2468, In re Natalie Elmont's estate; petition; deposition; inventory.

(By the Commissioner)

July 24, 1924, Civil. No. 124, Brandt & Rodgers Ltd. v. G. O. Haviland; motion to set.

„ 24, „ „ „ 177, Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; petition; summons issued.

„ 24, „ „ „ 176, Belgium Mission v. A. R. Burt et al.; marshal's return of summons.

„ 25, „ Crim. „ 642, U. S v. J. S. Dolan; complaint.

„ 25, „ „ „ 643, U. S. v. J. S. Potter; complaint.

„ 25, „ „ „ 644, U. S. v. A. B. Henningsen; complaint.

„ 25, „ „ „ 645, U. S. v. W. D. Harris; complaint.

„ 25, „ Civil „ 178, P. Martin v. A. S. Allan; petition; summons issued.

„ 25, „ „ „ 175, Bachan Singh v. R. B. Skains; answer.

„ 26, „ „ „ 176, Belgium Mission v. A. R. Burt et al.; marshal's return of summons.

„ 28, „ „ „ 177, Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

„ 28, „ Crim. „ 646, U. S. v. A. Carlsen; complaint.

„ 28, „ Civil „ 174, H. Auslander v. F. Fernandez; answer.

„ 28, „ „ „ 140, G. W. Thornton & Co. Ltd. v. F. Ritter; notice to produce.

ried both Chinese and foreign passengers to and from the scene of the robbery, but none of them identify the accused. In fact out of more than one dozen witnesses called for the prosecution, the shop accountant already referred to is the only one who testified to such identification. He says that the raid occurred about 7.30 p. m. and the chauffeur, who states that he carried two foreigners from the Customs Club, where it is conceded the defendants lived, says he arrived there about 7.20 and it is to be inferred that he left immediately. But an apparently reliable and disinterested witness (Keane) testifies that he was talking with both accused in the hall of the Customs Club for about five minutes after 7.30 and that he saw no automobiles. He is more than corroborated by the club watchman, called by the prosecution, who states that he saw the accused leave that place alone at 7.45.

After perpetrating their crime the robbers, according to the prosecution's testimony, departed to No. 18 Studley Avenue, said to be the residence of defendant Gaynor, where some of the loot and two revolvers were later found by the police. But no one testifies to having seen either of the two defendants at that place or any of the goods in their possession. Two apparently disinterested foreigners testify, however, that they saw the two accused on the Garden Bridge in ricshas going south and in the opposite direction from Studley Avenue at 9.15 the same evening. An attempt was made to introduce certain statements of defendant Gaynor to the police at the time of their visit to his house. Had the information charged, and the proof shown, conspiracy between all of the defendants, these statements might have been admissible.[1] But no such attempt was made, either in pleading or proof, and it is elementary that in the absence of such special circumstances the statement of Gaynor would be merely hearsay.[2] One of the prosecution's witnesses did state, however, without objection, that Gaynor said "I will take the whole blame of this," which would certainly tend to exculpate the other defendants.

If these two are convicted it must be upon the sole identification of the shop accountant coupled with the uncorroborated statement of the chauffeur that he took two unidentified foreigners from the Customs Club on the evening in question. Considering the accountant's liability to mistake, especially as he was the only one out of several with apparently as good opportunity of observing, the lack of positive corroboration and the positive testimony of other witnesses to having seen the accused at other places at or about the time they are charged with participation in this affair, we feel that it would be wholly unsafe to convict these young men (aged nineteen and twenty-five respectively) of so grave a crime, entailing as it does so severe a penalty. Applying the rule that defendants are presumed innocent until proven guilty and that the proof must convict beyond reasonable doubt,[3] they are, accordingly, acquitted, with costs *de officio*.

1 U. S. v. Leonhardt, 1 Extrater. Cases, 790,794.
2 Corpus Juris, XXII, 199.
3 U. S. v. Martin, 1 Extrater. Cases, 549; U. S. v. Gaynor, II Extrater. Cases, 180.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R S	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d		7 00	7 15	7 35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19 35	23 30	Peking .. d.											9.05	T P L Express	9 35
Nansiang .. d.		7 48	7 45	8 03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East a											—		—
Soochow .. d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39		—	1 39	Do d.											13 00		9 35
Wusih .. d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20 36		—	2 38	Tientsin Central a											—		—
Changchow .. d.	8 14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21 38		—	3 42	Do d.											13.20		10 06
Tanyang .. d.	9 30	11.52			13 38	16 28		17 38				—	—	Tsinanfu .. .. d.											21 57		19 50
Chinkiang d.	10 31	12 49			14 22	17 34		18 33				—	5 14	Hsuchowfu .. d.											6.51		6 00
Nanking a.	12 30	14 21			15 43	19 35		20 02				—	7 20	Fukow .. .. a											14 38		16 02
Pukow d.												8.50	10 00	Nanking .. .. d.					7 40		8 10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23 00
Hsuchowfu .. d.												17 08	19 48	Chinkiang .. d					9 20		10.25	12 54			17 29	18 27	0.52
Tsunanfu .. d												2 04	5 58	Tanyang .. d.					9 57		11 21	13 36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow d			7 10		10 59	12 00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20 46	2 41
Do. d												10 15	15 12	Wusih .. .. d.		7 20	8 22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19.43	21.52	4 53
Tientsin East .. a.												—	15 42	Soochow .. d		8 21	9 39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16.31			20 32		4 58
Do. d.												10 25		Nansiang d.	8 15	10 33	11 34	13 00	14.33	16 03	17 45	18 18	18.40	20.35	—		6 26
Peking .. a.												14 25		Shanghai North a.	8 42	11.00	12.05	13 30	15.00	16 30	18.20	18 45	19.13	21 05	22 00		6 50

T P L Express — T P L Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6 45	8 15	9 45	11 20	13.05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21 50	23 40	1 20	Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 35	12.20	14 00	15 55	17.30	19 15	21 00	22 50	0 35
Kiangwan d.	7 10	8 40	10 10	11 50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1 45	Tientungan .. d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 43	12 25	14 06	16 00	17 36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0 40
Tientungan d	7 16	8 46	10 16	11 56	13 36	15 30	17 12	18 55	20 40	22 25	0 15	1 51	Kiangwan .. d.	6 12	7 42	9 12	10 47	12 32	14 13	16.07	17 43	19 28	21 13	23 03	0 47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10 20	12 00	13 40	15.35	17 16	19 00	20 45	22 30	0 20	1 55	Woosung Forts a..	6.35	8.06	9 35	11 10	12.55	14 40	16 30	18 10	19 55	21.40	23 30	1 10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	.	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	.	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	.	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep	.	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	.	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	.	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep	.	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	.	.	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.		8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	.	.	19.50	Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.		*8.05*	*9.06*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.		*8.28*	*9.28*	*13 48*	*15 43*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	.	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.		9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10		..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction.. .....d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.58*	*16 07*	*18.48*	..	*23.27*
Kashai ..... dep.		10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08		..	21.16	*Shanghai South ..... a*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.56*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19 00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30		..	21.46									
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56			..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ..... d.		9.39	11.32	.	15.50	18.40	.	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40			.	22.51	Siccawei ..... d		9.49	11.40	.	15.59	18.49	.	22.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50			..	23.45	Jessfield ..... d		9.56	11.46	.	16.06	18.56	.	22.36
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....		..	24.00	Shanghai North .... a		10.10	12.00		16.20	19.10		22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30	Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.37	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57	Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15	Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15